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### East Asians See Europe's Power On the Decline Region's Leaders Poised To Give Kohl the Message

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE - When Mahathir bin Mohamad, the prime minister of Malaysia, thinks of Europe these days, he professes to see a continent handicapped by a high cost structure that puts it at a permanent disadvantage vis-à-vis more efficient economic competi-

Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's elder statesman, worries that Europe is becoming increasingly inward-looking as it tries to solve a post-Cold War surge of ethnic tension, mass migration and other problems at a time of economic slowdown.

Europe, says Noordin Sopiee, director-general of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Kuala Lumpur, is becoming so "tied down by the emerging market economies and learner democracies of Eastern Europe" that it is retreating from world affairs. He says the only powers that are likely to play a larger role on the international stage in the next decade than they play now are Japan

These views of the European Community as a declining global player are expressed with increasing frequency in East Asia.

The point seems certain to be made forcefully with Helmut Kohl,
Germany's chancellor, when be begins a tour of Singapore, Indonesia, Japan and South Korea on Monday, Mr. Kohl arrived in India

on Friday on the first leg of his visit to Asia. The visit had been planned for October, but Mr. Kohl postponed it in September when turmoil hit the EC's exchange rate mechanism.

threatening plans for monetary union in Europe.

German officials said that Mr. Kohl, who will be accompanied by a delegation of senior German business officials, will be seeking to strengthen commercial and political relations between Germany, which has Europe's biggest economy, and the rapidly growing markets of Asia.

Trade between the EC and East Asia more than tripled in the 10 years that ended in 1990, to \$246 hillion. European investment in the region is also substantial.

However, many East Asian policymakers worry that difficulties and divisions in the EC will lead not only to diminished European trade and investment in Asia but to increased protectionism in Western nations whose markets provide a major outlet for the goods Europe, a Japanese official said, is setting the pace for global trade

There are doubts about the future of U.S. trade policy toward Japan, China and other countries that have persistent trade surpluses with the United States. And there is also concern that a decline in Europe's economic presence in East Asia will leave Japan unchallenged economically in the region.

The impasse in the Uruguay Round of negotiations that were See EUROPE, Page 5



SOMALI WEAPON - Children posing Friday around a missile, one of six the Marines found near Mogadishu. As UN forces take over, their mandate will be extended to include disarming factions. Page 2.

# Greenspan Backs Clinton Deficit Plan

### He Says Federal Reserve Won't Raise Interest Rates and Choke Recovery

By Lawrence Malkin International Revald Tribune

NEW YORK - The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, threw his weight behind the Clinton administration's economic program on Friday and indicated that the U.S. central bank would not choke off recovery with higher interest rates out of exaggerated fears of inflation.

"It is a serious proposal, its baseline economic assumptions are plausible, and it is a detailed program-by-program set of recommendations as distinct from general goals," Mr. Greenspan told the Senate Banking Committee in his semiannual state-of-the-economy testimony to Congress. The Federal Reserve Board head is the United States' most important economic policymaker after the president.

In questioning by the panel, Mr. Greenspan also did his best to duck a partisan debate about whether it was better to cut the deficit by cutting spending or raising taxes, although as a Republican he has long favored lower spend-

Like his predecessor, Paul Volcker, who had also pleaded with Congress that cutting the deficit was the best way to cut interest rates and prompt long-term economic growth, he seemed delighted that a president had placed "on the table for active debate the issue of our burgeon-ing structural budget deficit."

More concerned that it might do too little rather than too much, he brushed aside Democratic fears that deficit-cutting might drag down the economy by saying. "To assume that Congress and the president would cut the deficit too much is not, in the words of my predecessor, something I would lose any sleep over." Mr. Greenspan also gave his support to an underlying theoretical assumption of President

Bill Clinton's plan: that although cutting the deficit will indeed squeeze the economy, it will also bring down long-term interest rates, and the lower cost of capital to businesses and homeowners would then combine with the new economic climate to become what the Fed chairman said could turn ont to be "a very

All this represented an important vote of confidence for Mr. Clinton who, along with

Clinton's economic wish list has a lot of 'ifs' to overcome first. Page 3.

U.S. business is divided on the impact of Clinton's tax proposals. Page 7.

Vice President Al Gore and cabinet members.

has begun campaigning across the country to sell his economic program. On Friday, Mr. Clinton told a town meeting

in Chillicothe, Ohio, that he would not raise "a penny in taxes, if we're not going to do the cuts" in spending called for in his plan. When a questioner asked why the plan opted

for an energy tax rather than a national sales tax, Mr. Clinton said that the United States "still has the lowest energy costs by far" among the world's industrial nations.

As for a national sales tax, known as a valueided tax, he said he rejected it as a "a radical change in the tax system."

But he did not reject the possibility outright. "It is something I think we may well have to look at in the years ahead," he said, as part of a possible restructuring of the tax system. Later, Mr. Clinton was to travel to Hyde

Park, New York, the ancestral home of Frank-See CLINTON, Page 2

## Will Congress Say 'No' Again?

By Dan Morgan and Walter Pincus

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's deficit reduction plan rests in part on his ability to persuade Congress to cut billions of dollars worth of programs and pro-jects that the Democratic-controlled House and Senate repeatedly have refused to climi-nate or reduce in the past.

The president's proposed \$150 billion in nondefense cuts over five years includes some bold initiatives, congressional sources ac-knowledge. But many of the domestic nonmilitary items singled out by Mr. Clinton have withstood budget-cutting efforts by the two previous Republican presidents.

As a result, some Capitol Hill budget experts voiced concern about Mr. Chinton's ability to win approval for his reductions plan, an important component of the overall economic package that is designed to offset

new spending in other areas as well as to engender political support for tax increases. The danger, said a veteran budget aide to one Republican senator, is that "we'll get new spending to stimulate the economy, we'll

soak the rich with higher taxes — but in terms

of savings, nothing."

He added that the Clinton budget-cutting

gets we've seen up here."
"They contain a lot of ideas that have been

kicking around here for years and have been rejected," he said.

One example of Mr. Clinton's problem is his proposal to phase out federal construction grants to states and cities for building local waste-water treatment-plants.
Mr. Clinton would obligate \$845 million as

part of his 1993 economic stimulus package, but then sharply reduce federal funding beginning next year, for a savings over five years of \$4.1 billion. Such grants first were authorized in 1972 as

the nation began to address the problem of water pollution. In 1987, Congress agreed to gram. The states were to establish permanent revolving funds, which would make low-interest loans for continuing the construction

of treatment plants. But Congress restored grant money after President Ronald Reagan sent it a budget in 1988 eliminating the funding. And Congress added bundreds of millions of dollars after President George Bush requested sharply reduced expenditures. The current appropria-tion is about \$2.5 billion.

Mr. Clinton, a Democrat addressing a See BUDGET, Page 2

## Refugee Chief Overruled on Bosnia Aid Convoys

UNITED NATIONS, New York - Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali, overruling the top UN relief official for Bosnia-Herzegovina, on Friday ordered the resumption of humanitarian aid, which had been suspended ear-

The Security Council also voted unanimously to give UN peacekeepers under fire in Croatia the right to fight back. The resolution authorizes all UN troops deployed in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Croatia and Macedonia — a total of 23,000 soldiers - to use force for selfprotection under Chapter VII of the UN Char-

Mr. Butros Ghali and the Security Council ted as their initiatives in the Balkans ran into er greater difficulties: A peace agreement in patia has fallen apart, humanitarian aid in snia-Herzegovina has been brought to a halt

and peace negotiations at UN headquarters have made no headway.

Bosnian Serbs on Friday halted an aid con-

voy heading for the besieged Muslim town of Zepa, dampening hopes that convoys would reach Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia.

Mr. Butros Ghali indicated Friday that the UN high commissioner for refugees, Sadako Ogata, had overstepped her authority in sbutting down most of the relief operation Wednes-

"I am supposed to direct this operation," Mr. Butros Ghali said after a Security Council

meeting.

"f already sent a message to Mrs. Ogata asking her to resume it." he said, meaning the

One of Mrs. Ogata's spokesmen, Ron Red-mond, said from Geneva that he had not heard about Mr. Butros Ghali's announcement and

In suspending the operation, Mrs. Ogata cited frustrations that Serbs were not allowing convoys into eastern Bosnia and that Muslims refused to distribute food in Sarajevo unless the United Nations forced its way into starving towns in the east.

The Bosnian government reacted enthusiastically to Mr. Butros Ghali's decision and implied that it might act as soon as Saturday to lift the blockade it has imposed on the delivery of relief supplies to Sarajevo.

Mr. Butros Ghali's announcement was the latest twist in the power struggle between Mrs. Ogata and other diplomats over the Bosnian relief operation. His characteristically blunt assertion of his authority raised questions about Mrs. Ogata's future as high commissioner.

Mrs. Ogata suspended the relief deliveries without consulting the Security Council.

Although the Security Council issued a statement Wednesday evening demanding that the

Bosnian factions give Mrs. Ogata their full cooperation to let aid be delivered, her announcement had obviously caught them by

As for the aid situation on the ground in Bosnia, three relief trucks with supplies for Zepa were blocked at Borika by Serbian forces, and the Serbs told the convoy drivers they could not proceed until Muslims "lay down their arms," another UN High Commis for Refugees spokesman, Christiane Berth-laume, said in Geneva. Hopes had been raised earlier Friday that the

commissioner's aid convoys would be allowed through to the Bosnian Muslim enclaves and that this would prompt authorities in Sarajevo to lift their ban on accepting humanitarian aid.
The Bosnian government has called for a boycott of bumanitarian aid until supplies get through to the eastern enclaves. The Bosnian

See UN, Page 5

Kiosk

### ietnam GIs' Kids: Pawns in a Visa Quest

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service
HO CHI MINH CITY — For years after the Vietnam War, they were impoverished, often borneless, castaways known here as "the dust of life." Now they are called "the gold children." Amerasians, the sons and daughters of Viet-

namese women and American men who served here during the war, have gone from rejects to increasingly scarce, sought-after commodities. But in the process, many of the children have become part of massive fraud against a U.S. program to resettle them and their relatives in the United States. And they often end up ex-

ploited, abused and, eventually, abandoned again in their new homeland. A trade in Amerasians is at the core of a variety of schemes in which thousands of Vietoamese have taken advantage of the children's eligibility for quick resettlement in the United States with their "accompanying family mem-

ine relatives or foster families.

According to American and Vietnamese officials, the price of an Amerasian seems to range between two and five tacks of gold, worth between \$800 and \$2,000. A tacl is a 1.2-ounce (33.6-gram) leaf. Sometimes this is paid to a broker or the Amerasian's real family, and sometimes directly to the Amerasian.

"I want only one thing: to go to the United States," said Dang Thi My Hanh, a Vietnamese woman who was found to have "bought" an Amerasian girl and fraudulently won a U.S. visa. Held in a refugee center in the Philippines where her scheme collapsed en route to America, she said, sobbing, "I don't want to go back to Vietnam, because I don't like the Commu-

In interviews in Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines and the United States, American offi-

bers." These Victnamese often pay gold to cials, refugee-aid workers and Vietnamese buy" an Amerasian, who then claims them as sources described the resettlement program, which was established under the Amerasian Homecoming Act of 1987, as permeated by fraud. The scams start with the purchase of the Amerasians, include bribery of Vietnamese officials throughout the process and culminate in the payment of resettlement benefits to fake families in the United States - courtesy of the

American taxpayer. There has been, as yet, no way to measure the extent or cost of the fraud. But some U.S. government and voluntary agency officials now believe that fake families may account for half of the more than 50,000 Vietnamese relatives of Amerasians who have resettled in the United States since 1989. At an estimated cost of \$6,000 per person to process, transport and resettle reingees, according to government figures, fraud on that scale would mean that more

See AMERASIANS, Page 5

### 260 Rescued

Off Denmark

STOCKHOLM (AP) - A Swedish-registered hydrofoil car-rying 260 people took on water in rough seas between Sweden and Denmark on Friday night, and passengers transferred to another vessel, Danish Navy rescuers

The Danish police said that no one was injuried and that passengers remained calm after a large wave pushed out several windows of the hydrofoil Cinderella Panels fell from the ceiling of the enger cabin. The hydrofoil sailed into calmer water in the lee of Flakfortet, an artificial island outside Copenhagen.

Two ministers quit as Italy's cor-ruption scandal threatens the government.

century, as Guillaume naire saw them. Business/Finance Tension flared again over farm

Money Report Best bond buys, Italian profit amid scandal, semi-conductors

stocks.

Trib Index Up 0.21% 91.39 Up \*\*\* 19.99 3,322.18

The Dollar 1.6315 Pound 1.454 1.4475 118.32 119.15 5.547



HOW'S THE ARM? - The Detroit Tigers' manager, Sparky Anderson, chatting Friday with John Doberty, a pitcher, on the first day of spring training in Lakeland, Florida. Page 16.

## Hitler (What's Left of Him) in Moscow

MOSCOW - Parts of Adolf Hitler's skull are lying in Moscow in the Russian State Archive, its director, Sergei Mironenko, said Friday, ending decades of speculation over the whereabouts of the missing remains.

"I am holding in my hands the remains of Hitler's skull," a journalist, Ella Maximova, wrote in an article in the newspaper Izvestia. Miss Maximova wrote that the remains of

the Nazi leader had been kept "in the strictest secrecy for God knows how many years, in a cardboard box marked 'Blue link For Pens.' together with some bloodstained splinters of wood from the sofa in Hitler's last office in the bunker."

She said she had studied six thick volumes of an investigation into Hitler's fate compiled by Stalin's NKVD security police. The files showed that Hitler and his wife, Eva Braun, killed themselves in the afternoon of April 30. 1945, as Soviet troops advanced into Berlin. Their bodies were doused with gasoline

and set on fire in the gardens of the Reichs-

kanzlei, and were then thrown into a hole and thinly covered with earth and rubble. The remains were found on May 4 by a Russian soldier, Ivan Churkov, when he stepped into a bomb crater in the Reichs-

Hitler's final resting place has long been a subject for speculation, with persistent theories that his remains could still be in the hands of the security police or its successor. Miss Maximova's articles, published on Thursday and Friday, were a plea for the case to be closed and for public opinion to accept

what she said was proof of the Nuzi leader's death. Her report said Hitler's body had been destroyed at least 20 years ago. All that was left, she wrote, were "the jaws. full of crowns and bridges - which in May 1945 immediately allowed the dead bodies of

Hitler and Eva Braun to be identified - and

which rumor had it were in the State Security Today there are only fragments of skull bones. Miss Maximova wrote. "What remains are parts of the back of the skull, as well as the left temple bone," she said Soviet authorities investigated Hitler's death for more than a year, to check whether

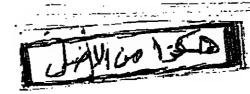
he might not have escaped by substituting a double. They questioned Hans Linge, his hutler, who was one of the few people to see the dead leader's body. But the investigation ended in 1946 with a question mark. "All the evidence supports the evidence of Linge and others that Hitler met his end by

as saying. But it added that "the comfinds it impossible to draw a definitive con-Drawing on Mr. Linge's testimony, she describes Hitler's last hours and his hasty

suicide." Miss Maximova quoted the report

After Hitler had taken an emotional farewell of Mr. Linge and a junior butler, advising them to run and seek refuge with the Americans, Mr. Linge left him alone. "After a few steps, Linge thought better of

it and went back to wait for the drama to See HITLER, Page 5



## The New Nixon Is a Major Lobbyist for the New Russia

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

MOSCOW - Old cold warriors need not fade away. Take Richard Nixon. At 80, be is battling on with much of the same fervor he showed in his celebrated jousts with Nikita S. Khrushchev 34 years ago. Only he is not fighting against Communists now, but for Russia

In speeches, on Op Ed pages and now in Russia, the former president has become one of the most dedicated advocates of the notion that the United States must not ignore Russia now that the Communist system has collapsed.

Interviewed in the official guest house where he was staying, Mr. Nixon ranged over the arguments he planned to press on business executives and politicians when

• The new Russia is an investment in peace, prosperity and freedom.

could mean redoubled military spending. proof for the Third World of the benefits of

Mr. Nixon couched his arguments in the hard logic of national interest - "gooty friendship" and sentimentality, he declared, have no place in the upper reaches professions of pure realpolitik.

This was his ninth visit to Moscow, he said, and he seemed still captivated by the land that has figured so largely in his life. evident, he said. It's down because the land that has figured so largely in his life.

Khrushchev, Mikoyan, Kosygin, Brezhnev, Gromyko and so forth," he said, listing powerful men who had run the Soviet Union after Stalin's death.

"There's an interesting thing about Rus-

BRITAW MUST

IMMEDIATELY GIVE

A successful Russia would be a power-ful antidote to the Chinese model, living me, they are strong. Perhaps it's the system, perhaps it's in the genes. I would say that under the circumstances, because they are so strong, it's quite remarkable that this revolution has occurred in a peaceful way."

What was remarkable, Mr. Nixon said, was not that President Boris N. Yeltsin's of international affairs. But there was a ratings were down, but that he not only keenness to his arguments that belied the remained at his post but also continued to pursue reforms in such daunting condi-

"His popularity is down, that's quite "I've been around a long time; I knew taking the number I have seen, when you consider that this country is going through a recession much deeper than the Great Depression in the 1930s in the United States, how any government could still go forward with reforms is just amazing."

Russia, Mr. Nixon had no illusions about of a leader to educate the people so they

"It's a very tough sell," he said. In the debates in the presidential campaign, he said, aid to Russia was raised in only one

"Since then it's been dropped," he said. The reason is polls: the latest Gallup Poll I saw found 4 percent of American people care about foreign policy - any foreign policy. Last week we had another example he took questions, no holds barred. There \$6 utilion economy." was only one question about foreign policy
—it was about Bosnia, oot about Russia at

"In view of that, any politician is going sweeping over the world."

hitical reforms would spell billions in insian leaders, and that includes the current
vestments and thousands of jobs; failure
crop — I have yet to meet one who is a
and support for the processes under way in
domestic policy. But it's the responsibility the difficulty of rousing interest in an will support what needs to be done. Putting America that was turning increasingly interest in an will support what needs to be done. Putting it more simply, you don't take people want. But that, he said, was a president's where they want to go, you take people where they ought to go.

Foreign and domestic policy, Mr. Nixon argued, are like Siamese twins: "separate them and they die." That is what he will argue when he returns home, that if economic and political reforms fail in Russia, "you can kiss the peace dividend good-bye and you have to raise defense spending by

billions instead of cutting it." That failure would have a far greater impact on the American economy than — Cimton appeared on a town meeting in anything President Clinton can do with his Michigan, a national town meeting, where \$50 billion here and \$50 billion there in a be took questions as helds.

Furthermore, he argued, the success of democracy in Russia would give "dramatic impetus to this wave of freedom that is

### Sniping By Yeltsin And Foe in

By Steven Erlanger

New York Thmes Service

MOSCOW — Stepping up the thetoric surrounding Russia's bizarre struggle for political authority, President Boris N. Yeltsin's

**Parliament** 

proposals on power-sharing as ba-nal gamesmanship.

While Mr. Yeltsin remained on his suddenly declared vacation at his country dacha, the speaker of

He said the whole idea of a pow-

one else."

Mr. Khasbelatov called again for elections by the spring of next year for both the presidency and the Congress of People's Deputies. He also accused Mr. Yeltsin of gamesmanship over a proposed referendum on a new constitution that would delineate the rights and responsibilities of the executive and egislative branches.

UN troops are expected to number 15,000 to 20,000, roughly half to appoint a panel to work out a compromise that would make a refthe 38,300 that marked the peak of v. Bul Mr Yeltsin, in a taped address to the more territory than the the U.S.-led nation broadcast Thursday night, phase of the operation. And as the set out proposals that would not so much share power with the legisla-

ture as neutralize it. The harsh call on Friday for the speaker's replacement, coming so soon after reports of Mr. Khasbulatov's comments in Siberia, appeared to be part of an effort to discredit the speaker, who is un-

not face the starvation that popular among Russians. a de facto rejection of the northern cheslav Kostikov.

spokesman called on parliament on Friday to replace its speaker, who had earlier rejected Mr. Yeltsin's

the Congress of People's Deputies, Ruslan L. Khasbulatov, was out pressing the flesh of regional lead-ers in the Siberian city of Novosi-

er-sharing negotiation with Mr. Yelisin was "banal" and left him "fairly cool."

According to the constitution, Mr. Khasbulatov said, "the Con-gress of People's Deputies is the highest organ of power — and no

"If he wants a referendum, then let's have one," Mr. Khasbulatov said. "If he doesn't, he should say so. I don't understand these

It is becoming clear that R. I. Khasbulatov is increasingly discrediting himself as a party in the negotiations, as a politician with whom Russia can do business," said Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Vya-

### AMMAN, Jordan (WP) — In an attempt to resume the Middle East peace talks, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher will convey an peace tails, occretary or state warren M. Christophics will convey a Egyptian proposal to Israel suggesting that it use its appeals process to expedite the return of Palestinian deportees, senior U.S. officials and The officials, who declined to be identified, contended that the U.S.

plan to ask Israel for a new humanitarian gesture did not change the agreement struck by Mr. Christopher and Prime Minister Yirzhak Rabin of Israel two weeks ago in an effort to defuse the deportee crisis.

WORLD BRIEFS

Christopher Gets Egyptian Proposal

To Expedite Return of Palestinians

The officials also stressed that the idea of expedited appeals had been The officials also stressed that the idea of expedited appeals had been broached by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt during talks in Cairo earlier Friday. They said that although the United States favored the idea in principle, it would be incorrect to assume at this point that Mr. Christopher intended to press Israel for such a gesture.

Under the U.S.-Israeli arrangement, Mr. Rabin agreed to allow the under the U.S.-Israeli arrangement, Mr. Rabin agreed to allow the immediate return of 101 of the Palestinians deported Dec. 17. The Palestinians were accused of association with Islamic fundamentalist groups fomenting terrorism in Israeli-occupied territories.

### Carter Invited to Join Korea Talks

ATLANTA (NYT) — Former President Jimmy Carter says he has been invited to enter negotiations between North and South Korea and will ask Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher next week to lift a ban imposed by the Bush administration on his involvement in the negotia-

Mr. Carter said he had asked the Bush administration more than a year ago for permission to accept an invitation from diplomats in both North and South Korea to mediate reconciliation talks and to discuss the ism

of nuclear inspections with both aides.

An aide to Mr. Carter said the State Department's decision in January 1992 against such a role for the former president appeared to have been the result of fear that Mr. Carter's involvement might have become the result of fear that Mr. Carter's involvement might have become an active of the Mr. Carter's involvement might have become and Seater and Seat issue in election campaigns going on both in the United States and Sout

#### Joan Baez, Foreigner in Germany

BONN — The American folk singer Joan Bacz, who was refused admission to a discotheque in Mamheim because she was foreign has been heaped with flowers and apologies from the city and the nightchib's owner, the mayor of Mannheim said Friday.

Ms. Bacz, 52, was denied entry this week to a club when a

doorman said there were too many foreigners inside already. Mayor Gerhard Widder said: "This stupidity is something that should not be allowed to happen." He added, "I sent her flowers; it was the least I could do to try and show her this is not usually our style.".

In a separate matter involving Germans and foreigners, a Berlin court sentenced a 24-year-old man to three and a half years in prison for arson attacks on a hostel for Vietnamese immigrants. Six other people from 18 to 25 years old received suspended sentences of one to two years for taking part in the arson attacks and other violence against foreigners.

### Libyan Denial on Chemical Weapons

TUNIS (Reuters) — Libya's official press agency, Jans, denied a report that Libya is building an underground chemical weapons plant. The press agency's report said its political commentator had denied that Libya "has any thought of manufacturing chemical weapons." It thus fell short of being an official statement by Libyan authorities, who have not reacted to the report in Thursday's New York Times.

The report said Libya was building an underground chemical weapons plant near Tariunah, 40 miles (65 kilometers) west of Tripoli, disguised as a water project. It said the plant would make and store poison gas. The U.S. State Department also condemned Libya on Thinsday for what it said was its active chemical weapons program:

#### For the Record

The Tajik government's ground and air forces launched an offensive Friday against Islamic opposition fighters holed up in Romitski Usheli, a mountain stronghold 60 kilometers east of the capital, Dushanbe, Interfax news agency reported.

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

A French mail strike was only partially observed Priday, the posta service said in Paris, with some 13 percent of its 300,000 employee staying away from work. The strike was called to oppose a restructuring plan that will lead to 3,000 job cuts by the end of the year. (AFF

Hundreds of thousands of Germans in the Rhine Valley are participain in a six-day carnival beginning Friday, wearing disguises, throwin confetti and quaffing prodigious amounts of beer. Throughout the Rhineland, which has more than 20 million inhabitants, cafes and bar are expected to be packed 24 hours a day during the festival. (AFF

Heavy ozone levels continued to plague Mexico City on Friday, forcing the government to implement pollution controls, including productio cuts at factories and limits on the use of certain vehicles. (Reuten

Crowds on the French island of Mayotte in the Indian Ocean set fire t public buildings and exected street barricades on Friday to protest th high cost of living, French government officials said in Paris. About 10 paramilitary police from the French mainland were sent to the island t

### BUDGET: Now for the Hard Part — Persuading Congress to Go Along

#### (Continued from page 1)

Democratic Congress, evidently hopes to have more success. But in many cases, sources noted, Congress has resisted cuts not just to thwart a president of the opposing party, but because powerful interests and constituents back the threatened projects.

For example, Mr. Clinton has proposed a 2 percent fee on Veterans Administration loans, for a \$620 million savings by 1998, But this has been rejected in the past by the powerful veterans lobby.

Similarly, the oew president wants to terminate the Tennessee Valley Authority's fertilizer-research activities, saving \$188 million over five years. Mr. Bush failed last year in an attempt to cut back on this program because of the Valley Authority's support on Capitol Hill.

\$15.6 billion over four years through a still-vague proposal called "streamlining govern-ment." The biggest element of that is a planned

President Clinton is figuring on saving some

Some critics suggested that Mr. Clinton does

not cut deeply enough in some places. For years, Republicans have been trying to

eliminate the Rural Electrification Admin tion, set up in 1935 to bring electric power, and later telephones, to rural America. Critics charge that its job has long since been completed, and that the agency has strayed far from its original purpose.

Mr. Clinton stopped well short of trying to kill the agency, however, opting instead to in-crease the interest rates of its loans.

a second term four years from oow, the savings on nondefense programs are expected to be only about \$13 billion more than spending

Any slippage in the proposed cuts revelations that some of them were more ill

sory than real - could be used against him l his 1996 Republican opponent. In other areas, Mr. Clinton has targeted Co

gress's practice of carmarking money for faw ite state or regional projects - dams, rose courthouses and post offices. Presidents and critics call those "posk." I

representatives and senators see these proje as important means of maintaining bonds w their constituencies, and as vital to re-election By sprinkling such earmarked projethroughout legislation, committee chiefs a congressional leaders gather votes and supp for bills. In challenging Congress's presigning in this area—while proposing his own mass program of new spending for local prokunder the rubnic of "stimulus" and "internal "ment"—Mr. Cinternal sectors to a some object. ment" - Mr. Clinton seems to some observ to be risking a clash with congressional bare

#### CLINTON: Greenspan Throws His Weight Behind Economic Program broad M-2 money supply this year, from 2 percent to 6 percent. The Fed has had a hard (Continued from page 1)

of changes in the structure of American finance

#### lin D. Roosevelt, the president who brought the

country through the Depression. Mr. Greenspan also made a symbolic genture this week by sitting next to Hillary Rodham Clinton in the presidential box while her husband delivered the State of Union Message, an unusual move that was remarked on by com-

mittee Republicans. Democratic senators thanked him.
The financial markets had little reaction to Mr. Greenspan's testimony on Friday. The Dow Jones industrial average was up about 20

points, but mainly for technical reasons. Longterm Treasury bonds continued to yield near record low interest rates in response to Mr. Clinton's program to cut the federal budget deficit by \$140 billioo over five years by raising laxes on energy and on the rich, and by cutting spending on obsolete government programs. Mr. Greenspan also was engaged in several important and highly technical debates with

monetarist theoreticians on the one hand, and Democrats facing re-election next year on the

due to weak banks, low interest rates and an unexplained break in the link between M-2 and the growth of incomes. Democrats had expressed fears that the Fed would raise interest rates to hit the lower tergets, but Mr. Greenspan told them not to worry

because the central bank would monitor several financial indicators and not just one. He explained: "These reductions do not indi-

cate a desire on the part of the Federal Reserve to thwart the expansion. The Federal Reserve. on the contrary, is endeavoring to conduct monetary policy in a way that promotes sus-tainable economic expansion." Congressional Democrats are worried that if

they approve the president's package to cut the deficit, their party will carry the political burden for the slower growth that is sure to result

Mr. Greenspan also gave little comfort to Republicans who have said that the government should bring down the deficit by cutting spending first and raising taxes afterward to

sary to help pay for extending health care t 32 million people not covered. Although he some members of the administration left bealth-care reform would save enough in to cover the uninsured, he felt it would not therefore would suggest raising "sin to those on cigarettes and alcohol.

"It's a little bit early to say, but I suspec some of the 'sin taxes' probably are going used for that," Mr. Panetta said.

INTERNATIONAL SAPTIST CHURCH, English, s.s. 10:00, worship 11:05. Children's chulch and runsary. Media et he International School, Louchtenburger Kirchweg 2,0 Keinserswerth. Friendly fellowship, All denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Deley, Pastor. Tel: (21):400-157. FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOW-SHIP Evangelisch-Freidrichte Gemeinde, Sodenentr. 11-18, 6360 Bad Homburg, pho-ne: 06134-23278 or 06195-643350 serving

BETHEL INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURICH, Am Decheberg 92, Frankfurt a.M. Sunday worship 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Dr. Thomas W. (4), pastor, Tel.: 069-549559.

#### "In terms of the nature, size and day." mandate, this is a new, totally dif-ferent and larger operation, and it will be formally considered by the

the United Nations takes over leadership of the 24-nation military operation in Somalia, it will extend the mandate of foreign forces from ensuring delivery of humanitarian Kittani said in an interview. stakes are enormously high." lia as a means of rebuilding the

country, the special UN envoy. Is-Historically, UN forces have been deployed as either observers The change in the mission is in or as peacekeeping forces, and their limited rules of engagement have forbidden them to fire unless fired on. In their expanded role they will which stressed security for humanihave the authority to fire when

"If we succeed, we open new

possibilities for UN action in this general to launch international operations under Chapter 7 of the UN the critics who make a punching cas, after the U.S. withdrawal the bag of the UN will have a field UN forces would have to expand

the operation.

tion in the north.

international proolyement here in

late January. But they will cover far

protests in Hargeisa showed, UN

forces may well face a bostile recep-

According to local press reports,

the demonstrators on Thursday

said there was no rationale for the

United Nations to deploy in north-

prompted the arrival of U.S.

troops. And despite UN disclaim-

ers, protesters argued that sending troops into Somaliland to stabilize

southern Somalia would amount to

region's claim to independence.

west Somalia, since the region does

CALLS FOR RUSHDIE'S DEATH — Shifte fundamentalists from Hezbollah marching Friday in Beirut to demand the death of the British novelist Salman Rushdie. They were marking the fourth anniversary of a death sentence issued by Ayatollah Rubollah Khomeini against Mr. Rushdie for alleged blasphemy against the prophet Mohammed in his novel "The Satanic Verses."

**UN Gains Mandate to Disarm Somalis** 

has many new dimensions," Mr. UN Security Council next week, would underpin moves to broaden the foreign military operation into northern Somalia, the self-styled independent republic of Somaliland. Demonstrations in the oorthern city of Hargeisa Wednesday underscored opposition to the de-ployment of UN troops.

Speaking on the eve of his depar-

ture. Mr. Kittami also said that while U.S. forces had begun the

BERLIN

### BELISSELS

COPENHAGEN

INTERNATIONAL CHUPICH of Coperhagos, 27 Fervergade. Vartor, near Pédrus. Skuty 10.15 & Worship 11:30. Jack Hustad, Pastor. Tol.: 31634765.

AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Tol-terham Court Road, London WI, SS at 9x5 am. & worship at 11 Jun. Goodge street bibs; Tat (01) 5302791.

MOSCOW MOSCOW PROTESTANT CHAPLAINCY, UPDK Hall, UL Uldis Paime 5, bld; Z. Wor-ship 9+13 a.m. S.S. Tal.: 143-2562.

OSLO American Lutheran Church, Fritznersgt. 15 Worship & Sunday School 11 a.m. Worship & Sun Tel: (02)44.35.84

STOCKHOLM MMANUEL CHURCH, Worship Christ In Swedish, English, or Korean, 11:00 e.m., Sunday, Birger Jarisg, et Kungsteneg, 17. 46/08/ 15 12 25 x 727 for more

VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH, Sunday worthin in English 11:30 A.M., Sunday school, russery, International, all denomina-tions welcome. Donotheegasse 16, Vienna 1. WARSAW WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Professort English Enguinge experielles, Sundays 11:00 a.m. (Sept.-May), 10 a.m. (Ang. Aup.); Sunday School 9:55 (Sept.-May), U., Modowa 21, Tel: 43:29-70.

NTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, workship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Scharzengasse 25, Tel. (01) 2625525.

On the technical side, he announced that the central bank was cutting by one-half of a percentage point its targets for the growth of the

pay for new programs. In an attempt to keep the Fed out of the

# 6:30 p.m. 50, avenue Hoche, Paris 8th. Tel:42:27:28:56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle -

# Success of Russia's economic and po-2 Aides Quit

**Italian Crisis** ROME - The Italian finance and health ministers resigned Fri-day as a corruption scandal threat-

In Widening

ened anew to topple Italy's fragile four-party coalition government Fioance Minister Giovanni Goria, a Christian Democrat, resigned amid accusations of corruption that he denied. Health Minister Francesco de Lorenzo, a Liberal, quit after his parliamenta-

ry immunity from prosecution was lifted Thursday. The resignations came a week after Justice Minister Claudio Martelli, a Socialist, left the government to defend himself against charges of involvement in a Milan

corruption scandal. Mr. Goria, a Christian Democrat and an important figure in Prime Minister Giuliano Amato's efforts to reshape the economy, said he would oot tolerate "unfounded and unjust accusations" without being able to defend himself.

He said there was no legal inquiry against him, but he is under suspicion in connection with bribes alleged to have been paid several' years ago over the building of a hospital in Asti, Piedmont.

Earlier, Mr. Amato told the Senate that his government would not resign. "Italy oeeds a government. it has one and a vacuum cannot be the answer Italy is waiting for," he The Senate had met to debate

Mr. Martelli's resignation as cor-

ruption investigations plague the political establishment. Urban Affairs Minister Carmelo Conte is also under investigation. Ruling out early elections, Mr. Amato said an election campaign at this time of political upheaval

would only create a "destructive Mr. Amato lashed out at critics

seeking "to disqualify people, which is tantamount to lynching." The statement was seen as a veiled defense of Mr. Lorenzo, a Liberal from Naples, who is under

### investigation for buying votes in ge for favors or jobs in the

AMSTERDAM CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHUR- ST. ANTON . ENGLISH-SPEAKING CH interdenominational & Brangelical Sun-day Service 10:30 a.m. / Kids Welcome. De

April 1992 general elections.

#### 15316 or 02503-41399. RARCEIONA INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH

moets at Trav. des les Corts, 340-344, 2, Sunday worship 11:00. Dr. Jimmie Nelson,

BREMEN INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH (English language) meets at Evangelish-Freidr-chlich Kreuzgemeinde, Hoherschestrasse Hormann-Bose-Sir. (around the corner from the Bahnfof) sunday worship 17:00 Emest D. Walker, pestor. Tel. 04791-12877.

BUCHAREST INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Strade Pope Rusu 22, 3:00 p.m. Contact Bill

Richardson, Tel. 010-91-61 COTE D'AZUD CORNERSTONE CHRISTIAN FELLOW-SHIP worships at Hotel Mediathel, Sophia-Antipolis, 10:30 a.m. Sundays; nursery, Sundayachools; tel. 93.65.64.54.

FRANKFURT CHRIST THE KING. (Episcopal/Anglican). Sebastian-Firz-str. 22, U1,2,3 Miquel-Alles. Sun. Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m., Sunday School and Nussery 10:45 a.m.

MADRID COMMUNITY CHURCH, Worship and Church-School at 11:00 sum, Padre Demian 34, (August, Orense and Gen. Yague). international, English Speaking. Tel.:

#### INMANUEL BAPTIST MADRID, Hernendez de Tejeda, 4 English Services, 11 a.m. 7 p.m. Tel.: 407-4347 or 302-3017.

320-0176

MUNICH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHUR-CH\_Evangelizal, Bible Balleving, services in English 4:15 p.m. Sundays at Erhuber Str. 10 (UP Theresisnair.) (089) 93 45 74.

#### INT'L FELLOWSHIP, 9 Flue Louis-Notari, Sunday Worship 11:00 & 6 p.m. Tel: 92.16.58.00.

MONTE CARLO

PARIS and SUBURRS THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal Anglican). Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave. George V, Paris B. Tel.: 47 20 17 92.

Metro: George V or Alma-Ma

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evengelical), Sun. 9:30 a.m. Hotel Orion. Metro 1 : Esplanade de La Délense. Tel.: 47.73.53.54

SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic), Massas Saturday Evening 6:30 p.m., Sunday, 9:45, 11:00, 12:15 and

### **RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

SWITZERLAND CATHOUC MISSION. Services: 5:30 p.m. Seardey & 11:15 e.m. Sunday, Located: 63 Mineryestrasee, near Kreusplatz Telephone:

By Diana Jean Schemo

New York Times Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia -

ues to disarming all of Soma-

mat Kittani, said Friday.

tarian operations.

contrast to the original U.S. approach to intervening in Somalia.

It would also be an unprecedent-

ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near ildebeshi Sin. Tel.: 3261-3740. Worship Service: 9:30 a.m. Sundinya. EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. BEFLIN. Rotherfourg str. 13, 1000 Berlin 41 (Stopliz). Bible study 10.45, worship et 12.00 and 19.00 each Sunday. Charles A. Werfurd, Pestor. Tel.: 030-774-4670.

BONN/KÖLN THE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BONNKÖLN, Pheinau Strasse 9, Köln. Worship 1:00 p.m. Calvin Hogus, Pastor, Tel.: (0226) 47021. BUDAPEST

International Baptist Feltowship. Il Birnbo u. 56 (main enterna Tapolosanyi u. 7, intradialely behind front enterna). 10:30 Bible study. 8:00 p.m. Joel Jankins, peetor. Tel.: 1158/759 & 1158/158 Reached by bus 11. BULGARIA

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Solia, Grend Narodno Schronie Square, Wor-ship 11:00. Charles Currie, Pastor, Tel. 704367. CELLE/HANNOVER

NTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Friedenskiche, Fiernanst. 15, Celle, SS 12-45, Worship 14:00. 30 min. Drive, 20 min. Bytrain from Hannover, Walleing distance from Celle Irain station. Contact Andy Earl. Tel: 05141-35735.

DARMSTADT DAFMSTADT/EBERSTADT BAPTIST MIS-SION, Bible study & Worship Sunday 10:30 a.m. Sindmission De-Ebestad, Busschelet. 22, pastor. Tel.:06187-91683 (pastor) &

DÜSSELDORF

the Frenklut and Taunus areas, Germany. Sunday worship 09:45, nursery + Sunday-school 10:00, women's circle - Friday 09:30. Housegroups - Sunday + Wednesday 19:30. BAUSSELS: Tel: (02) 6500226. FRANCFURT/WESBADGOL (0811) 719461. Pastor M. Levey, member European Baptist Convention. "Declare His glory amongst the nations." GENEVARIENA (022) 7741596.

HAMBURG INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at TABEA FESTHAL-LE Am labid 19, Hembury-Ondon, Bible Stu-dy at 11:30 & Westhip at 12:30 each Sunday, Tel: 0408(20516).

HOLLAND THINTY BAPTIST S.S. 9.30, Worship 10.30, rutsery, warm fellowship, Meets at Bloencamplaun 54 in Wassenaar. 761.70751-78024.

KRAKOW MTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWS-BP. LL Wyspierskiego 4. First Suzday each mon-th, 600 p.m. Gustaw Cieslar, coordinator. Tel: 33 23 (6 + 65 46 32.

MUNICH INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, Holesir. 9 English Language Services. Biblie study 16:00. Worship Service 17:00. Pastor's phone: 6008534.

PARIS and SURLIDES EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 55 Pur paravaruet. Barrist CARRCH, Se Rue des Bons-Raisins, Ruel-Melmaison. An Evergelical church for the English speaking community located in the western suburbs.5.3. 9.45; Worship: 10.46. Châtents Church and Nursey. Youth ministries Dr. E.C. Thomas, peator. Call 47.51.29.63 or 47.49.15.29 for information.

NTERNATIONAL SAPTIST FELLOWS-IP. 630 pm., 123 ev. du Maine. Mo Gallé. Near the Tour Montpairesse. The evering service of Emmanuel Baptist Church. Cell 47.51 29.63 or 47.49,15.29. PRAGIF

International Baptist Fellowship meets at the Coach Baptist Church Vindingdate # 68, Pragus 3. At metro stop Jirihoz Podebrad Sunday a.m. 11:00 Pastor: Bob Ford (D2) 311 0698. WUPPERTAL

International Baptist Church, English, Ger-man, Persian, Woship 10:30 a.m., Selestr, 21, Wupperlat - Eberlati, All denominations welcome. Hams-Dfeter Fraund, pastor. Tel: 0202/4696364. ZURKH INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Waderswil (Zinth), Swizerbard, Rosenberg-strazse 4. Worship Services Sunday morthing 11:00. Tel. 1-7002812

FUROPEAN UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST fellowship & BARCELONA: Aptartado de Correos 27305, 08080 Barcelona, Spain. Tel.: (00) 3149154.

**HERDELBERG:** (49) 8222-7 3718 or (49) 6205-18496. INCOME (45) 821-47-2488. NETHERLANDS: 8073) 40E208. PARS: (33) 1-42-77-8677.

#### ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MIDEAST

AMERICAN CHURCH IN SERUN, cor. of Clay Alea & Poisdamer Str., S.S. 9:30 a.m., Worship 1 1 a.m. Tel: 030-8132021.

THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH OF BRUSSELS, Sunday School 930 am and Church 10x45 am Kellerberg, 19 (at the Irt. School). Tel.: 673.05.81. Bus 95, Tam 94.

TRINTY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Noetingen Allee 54 (U-Bahn 5), Sunday School 9:30, worship 11 a.m. Tel: (069) 599478.

EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, 20 rus Verdains, Sunday worship 9:30, in Gen man 11:00 in English, Tet (022) 310:50.89.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quei d'Orsay, Paris 7, Bus 63 at door, Metro Aime Managur or Invalides.

VIENNA

ZURICH

### cut of 100,000 federal civilian employees — an added for new "investments" in the long-ten growth of the economy. early 1980s.

The president has little room for compromise on such cuts if he is to balance the new spending he envisions. For example, in the 1997 budget, which would be in effect when he seeks

political crossfire, he refused to involve him in the composition of the program or its deta time hitting the higher target, he said, because

"This is a political debate in the high meaning of the term," he said. "I don't it the central bank should get involved in it."

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, i speech in Washington, said that he also we have preferred more budget cuts in the gram, but "that was the best I could get, a was delighted to have it. "I thought it was important that that wi to get more in the way of savings than in

revenues, and it was a close call," he said. The plan is about equally divided bets cuts and taxes, although Leon E. Panetts White House budget director, had aimed aimed at a to 1 in favor of expenditure cur In congressional testimony on Friday, Panetta warned that more taxes might be n

# FIRST 100 DAYS / BOLD CHALLENGES the Middle of th

### \* POLITICAL NOTES\*

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A Visitor Who Gives FDR Library Connections

HYDE PARK, New York — Verne Newton, director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library here, received the strangest phone call at his home last Sunday afternoon.

It was from a guard at the library who said that some telephone company technicians were at the front gate and needed permission to install 20 new phone lines. Immediately.

To the amazement of the guard, and of Mr. Newton, the president of the United States was planning to come to town Friday to sell his

By the way, he wanted to stop at the library that housed memories of another president who had led the nation through other difficult

Forty-five minutes later, the White House called Mr. Newton to confirm that the trip was under consideration. And less than an hour after that, a presidential advance team was knocking on his door.

#### Deft Hand on Clinton's Electronic Cue Card

WASHINGTON -- President Clinton knew he had caused a little bit of trouble with his often extemporaneous honriong State of the Union Address: Afterward, he telephoned to thank the side who was responsible for rolling the text of the prepared speech on the TelePrompTer for the president to read.

It had been up to Air Force Staff Sergeant Rodney Kipling to know when to stop the machine — while Mr. Clinton spoke off-the-cuff — and to resume rolling the text when the president returned to his prepared remarks.

The man must have been having a heart attack," said Frank Greer, a Clinton campaign adviser.

#### For Government Scandals, an Old Boys' Club

WASHINGTON - There they were, former criminal defendants from three scandals spanning two decades — Iran-contra. Watergate and a lesser-known affair from the Reagan era known as Wedtech.

From Caspar W. Weinberger and Lyn Nofziger to G. Gordon Liddy, all were scated at the head table Thursday night for a "Salute to Cap Weinberger" at the 20th annual Conservative Political Action

"My little problem with the U.S. government cost \$1.8 million," Mr. Nofziger, a former White House aide, confided to the audience of several hundred people shortly before he received a check from conservative groups to help defray his legal expenses.

Mr. Weinberger, along with the former CIA official Clair E. George, and the former State Department official Elliott Abrams, picked up checks, too, and were honored as patriots.

Mr. Liddy — who masterminded the bungled Watergate burglary — wasn't being honored. But he got to sit with the others by virtue of his involvement in conservative causes over the years. He was the only one at the head table who had spent time in prison

Mr. Weinberger, Mr. George and Mr. Abrams were among the six lran-contra figures granted Christmas Eve pardons by former Presi-dent George Bush.

Mr. Nofziger, the former political director of the Reagan White House, was convicted for lobbying his former colleagues on behalf of the scandal-plagued Wedtech Corp. and other companies too soon

after he left the government. His convictions were reversed on grounds that the indictment was

"I look up and down the table and I see I'm the innocent one," Mr. Nofziger joked.

#### Some Repartee a Senator Keeps to Himself

WASHINGTON - Funny thing about great dialogues that occur on the floor of the congressional chambers — the really great ones

never quite make it into the Congressional Record.

On Wednesday Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and his ideological nemesis Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, were debating whether foreigners who

have AIDS should be allowed residency in the United States.

Mr. Kennedy had just finished arguing rather loudly (and ultimately unsuccessfully) on their behalf, when Mr. Helms rose from across the sisle, twisted the knob on his hearing aid and said:
"Let me adjust my hearing aid. It could not accommodate the

decibels of the senator from Massachusetts. I can't match him in decibels or Jezebels, or anything else apparently."

When the Congressional Record — the daily digest of floor

activity - came out Thursday, the line about Jezebels had been A spokesman for Mr. Helms — who has the right to adjust his comments before publication — had no explanation. (WP)

#### Quote-Unquote

Carla Green, a waitress in St. Louis, Missouri, on one aspect of Mr. Clinton's deficit-reduction plan:

"That itty-bitty energy tax is like the difference between whether my son and I order a pizza in the house one night, or not. My dad, who is in the income bracket that is going to be affected, said to me: 'You're going to give up a pizza. I am going to give up a \$200 dinner with wine, but we've all got to do something.' It's just the way it is.'

(NYT)

### Republicans Falter In Opposition Role

By Clifford Krauss

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Outnumbered and outgunned, Republicans in Congress concede that they are getting off to a slow start in their efforts to kill President Bill Clinetons to kill President Bill Clinetons. ton's economic program, or at least to modify it to include more spending cuts and fewer tax increases.

Republican legislators are beginning to sound the way their Demo-

cratic counterparts did during the Reagan era, grumbling about their disadvantages in competing with a president who knows how to use the persuasive powers of his office.

Their problems in developing an

alternative economic policy and selling it to the American public are part of the broader challenge of their transformation from cheer-leaders of the Bush White House to minority opponents of the new Democratic administration.

"I'm frustrated because it is hard for us to get our message out," said Representative lon R. Kasich of Ohio, the ranking Republican on the House Budget Committee. "We're going to come up with some kind of program. Leon Panetta has 500 staff people and I have 12, so it's going to take us a little more time, but we are working at it." Mr. Panetta is the White House budget. Panetta is the White House budget

director. Mr. Kasich is one of several Republicans working on alternative budgets and economic plans. Sena-tor Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the ranking Republican on the Senate Budget Committee, sup-ports a plan to limit the growth of certain entitlement programs such as Medicare, Medicaid and some veterans benefits, as well as a new consumption-based income tax.

Other Republicans are putting out lists of expenditures they want slashed, such as funding for the space station and the supercon-ducting supercollider. But in that

effort, they often run into opposition from other Republican legisla-tors whose districts benefit from such programs.

House and Senate Republicans have been virtually unanimous in criticizing the Clinton plan as a reprise of what they call traditional Democratic "tax and spend" poli-cies. But despite several meetings aimed at coming up with an alter-native package, their efforts appear to have stalled.

Some of the lawmakers want an all-out effort to kill Mr. Clinton's package, some others want to amend it, and still others want their party to lead a drive for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.
Only hours before Mr. Clinton

addressed Congress on Wednesday night, Republican lawmakers expressed confidence that his economic program could not succeed.

Telephone calls to Capitol Hill

were running 10 to 1 against the president, with many constituents crying foul over Mr. Cliaton's going back on a campaign pledge to avoid raising taxes on the middle class. But recent opinion polls show Mr. Chinton's having halted the

Mr. Chinton's having halted the slide and having won considerable public support for at least the broad outlines of his proposal.

"Our first challenge now is to get the facts out," said Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas. "I think public opinion is strongly in favor of his speech but strongly against his program."

Accordingly, Republicans are traveling across the country this weekend, holding town meetings and appearing on local television programs to argue that the Clinton programs to argue that the Clinton plan is too heavy on tax increases and too light on spending cuts. But with so many different Republicans offering with different alter-natives, the party lacks a unified



President Clinton greeting a crowd in St. Louis after giving a speech on his economic agenda.

### The Long Clinton Wish List: A Lot of 'ifs' to Be Overcome

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It is a staggeringly long agenda that President Bill Clinton has laid before Congress and the nation, and his aides say he plans to press for much of it in his first year in office.

Not only does he intend to undo the Reagan revolution by increasing taxes, slashing the military budget,

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

trimming spending here on some old projects, increasing it there on some new ones; he also proposes to create an entirely new system of health care, to reform campaign laws, to launch a service corps, to "end welfare as we know it," to impose gun controls, and on

The last president to try anything on that scale was Lyndon B. Johnson, and he had a lot of things going for him that Bill Clinton does not have.

But Mr. Clinton believes that after months of talking about change, the moment for action is at hand, a genuinely pavotal moment for the nation, and that only a bold challenge from the White House stands a chance of success.

As a senior White House strategist said Thursday, "The voters gave us a mandate for change, if they did anything, and we have to make everyone and every-thing that stands in our way look like a roadblock on the highway to the progress the country demands."

So Mr. Clinton expresses exasperation with "all the naysayers" and earnestly seeks the cooperation of Ross Perot. Together, with both opposing the status quo, they won 62 percent of the popular vote last year, together, they might move Congress in their direction.

In an interview Thursday, Mr. Perot outlined an agenda that goes well beyond the president's, which could help Mr. Clinton by making his list of programs seem a more temperate alternative.

But Mr. Perot is not ready to put his stamp of approval on the Clinton plan, and even if he did it is not clear that he can transform votes for him into effective pressure on Republican and Democratic members of Congress.

Much will depend on how deeply the nation believes that the mushrooming deficit represents a true national crisis, and how persuasively it communicates its

In the two years that Mr. Johnson pushed through the main elements of his Great Society legislation, he benefited from a sense of crisis brought on by the civil rights movement and from the shock delivered to the national psyche by the assassination of President John

national psyche by the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Johnson was able to push through his programs not only because of a mood of national peril, but also because of luge majorities in the Senate and the House that Mr. Clinton simply does not have.

The Democrats began 1965 with a 36-seat majority in the Senate and a 118-seat majority in the House. This year the Democratic majorities are 14 and 84, which means the president will have to work much harder to keep his party in line.

harder to keep his party in line. That is no longer as easy as it was 30 years ago. The evolution of the mass media has made direct communication between voter and representative more im-portant, in many cases, than the influence of the White House. Party leaders on Capitol Hill no longer control

very many votes. If the radio and television talk shows begin over the next week or so to produce a consensus unfavorable to the president - if, for instance, the idea takes hold that the new taxes are sure to materialize and the spending cuts may not -- the fairly solid Democratic

front may start to crumble.

A special target for Mr. Clinton is the lower-middleclass suburban voter. In the thousands, these so-called Reagan Democrats deserted President George Bush

last fall, voting either for Mr. Clinton or for Mr. Perot. William Kristol, who was chief of staff to Vice President Dan Quayle, commented Thursday that Mr. Clinton tried Wednesday night to convince them that government could again be their friend by distributing the tax burden as he did and by emphasizing government programs of direct help to them, like education

and jobs, and not divisive social initiatives But such voters, whose decisions to give Mr. Clinton a try made it possible for him to carry such swing states as Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, remain highly skeptical about government and its pro-

pensity to tax. Equally dangerous to Mr. Clinton, as he himself said candidly Wednesday night, is the possibility that the legislators might start to pick the package apart under pressure from constituents or lobbyists or both, choosing to accommodate one industry but not another, to penalize one interest group but not another— and undo every subtle, careful political balancing act.

## A Salesman's Pitch in Friendly Territory

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service CHILLICOTHE, Ohio - Like any good traveling salesman, President Bill Clinton knows the wisdom of staying clear of hostile customers. And he seemed to pick the right territory to peddle his economic remedy: friendly, even awe-struck audiences, carefully stocked with Democrats.

Yet beneath the ovations, beneath the roors of approval, there was a skepticism among many people who have heard Mr. Clinton's hard sell firsthand over the last two days.

In interviews with about 50 people who attended the president's question-and-answer session at a high school here, or his speech in St.

**Away From Politics** 

carries at least 20 years in prison.

A Haitian gunnan who hijacked a missionary plane to Florida gave up

his weapon in midflight after being preached to by one of the passengers. Woody Mare Edonard, 24, surrendered after the twin-propeller DC-3 landed at Miami International Airport with 12 others aboard, all believed

to be Americans. Mr. Edouard was held on an air piracy charge, which

Teledyne Inc., a leading maker of military electronics, has agreed to pay \$2.15 million to settle charges that it failed to perform tests on electronics components to the military for use in fighter planes and helicopters, the Justice Department said Friday.

Half of the first 12 prospective jurors in the Rodney G. King beating case, which ignited the Los Angeles riots last year, have been dismissed

· A judge in New Bedford, Massachusetts, refused to throw out most charges against James R. Porter, e former Roman Catholic priest accused of having molested dozens of children nearly 30 years ago. Superior Court Judge Robert L. Steadman dismissed only a few charges, citing the

• A Robinson R-22 helicopter and a Cessna 152 plane collided at an airport near Atlanta, killing four people, the Federal Aviation Adminis-

● A Los Angeles painter, Anthony Tetro, 42, pleaded no contest to charges that he had forged works by masters and agreed to e six-month prison term. The forgenies, which were made between 1984 and 1989, were sold at e gallery for e total of \$100,000, prosecutors said.

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for bias. Six new prospects were seated, among them a black man.

Louis on Friday, there was praise for Mr. Clin-that he did not want to raise taxes without ton's boldness in proposing tax increases and then personally confronting people who would we're used to tax and spend. He's talking tax have to pay them.

But again and again, those questioned said they wanted proof that the administration, and the Congress, would do its share to trim spend-

"I don't want to wake up in four years and have him tell me, 'Uh oh.' " said Jeri Sexton, a homemaker who youed for Mr. Clinton, "I want to trust him, but I still need to see the facts and figures."

Peg Grimes, a zookeeper and homemaker on her family's farm near here, said Mr. Clinton's one encouraging remark was his explanation

We're used to tax and spend. He's talking tax and spend and cut. We'll see,"

Mr. Clinton once again showed his skill at connecting with people. On Friday, he stood at the edge of the podium, microphone in hand, looking earnest and concerned at he locked

gazes with his questioners. His audience in St. Louis had been made to look heterogeneous but was sprinkled with par-

tisans. Even so, many of those who came uninvited, or out of curiosity, seemed encouraged. "Even if it's a lot of window dressing, at least he's trying," said Christy Marshall, who voted for him. "It's very staged, sort of a slick image."

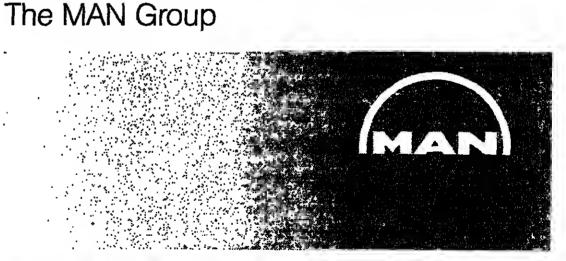
### **Tax Break for Art Donations**

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Buried in the details of the economic plan outlined by President Bill Clinton is a proposal that would produce far-reaching benefits for museums, universities, conservation groups and other nonprofit organizations.

The proposal, by eliminating a part of the 1986 Tax Reform Act, would make all major gifts to nonprofit organizations fully deductible at current market value, rather than at the purchase price, which is nearly always much lower. This would encourage art collectors to donate paintings to museums rather than holding onto them or selling them. The proposal would cost the federal government about

570 million a year, the Treasury Department estimated Thursday, "It's superb news," said William H. Luers, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. "It means that the Clinton administration supports investment in our large cultural institutions around the country."



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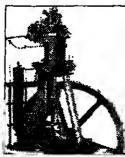
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### **Bosnia: Send Aid Now**

privation now looms in Bosnia as a result of the cutoff of the 2,500 United Nations In this regard, it seems that parties in the flights that have sustained Sarajevo with war are deliberately testing Secretary of 28,000 tons of relief supplies since July and of the truck convoys that have delivered 35,000 tons of supplies to 110 other Bosnian locations. The question of the bour is what the Clinton administration, which last week announced the American intention to become "actively and directly engaged" in Bosnia, might now usefully do to restore vital bumanitarian aid.

On Thursday the State Department gave a partial answer, urging the UN High ioner for Refugees to resume deliveries. The agency has performed val-iantly. But on Wednesday it was forced to suspend operations by Bosnia's Serbs, who have systematically obstructed relief in order to drive out Muslims. So desperate has the Muslim-led Bosnian government become that it barred UN flights to Sarajevo — to its own people — in hopes of forcing an aroused world to greater efforts

A deepening crisis of starvation and de- to ensure deliveries into the rest of Bosnia. Will such greater efforts now materialize? State Warren Christopher's pledge Feb. 10 to consider "further actions" and "quite determined steps" to ensure the flow of humanitarian aid. The Serbs, the principal aggressors, may be brazenly trying to dis-courage any American attempt to keep them from working their criminal will in Bosnia. The Muslims may calculate that their best chance of drawing Americans to their side lies precisely in the realm of relief.

Whether the war in Bosnia will end in an acceptable political settlement, as Washingtoo hopes, or will explode into a broader conflagration remains uncertain. But the United States cannot promise specifically to guarantee humanitarian relief and then a week later default. Airdrops, truck convoys, political partners, military escorts - th means can be worked out. There should not

He advocated stopgap savings in federal wages and Medicare-Medicaid. Then there

were 150 piecemeal cuts touching some sa-

cred Democratic porkpies like rural electri-

fication. Mr. Clinton's trickiest wrinkle was

to declare as "investments" a variety of

social programs such as Head Start and the

Job Corps. Even so, he managed to slam-

dunk the Republicans when they snickered

at his figures by reminding them that both

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

## be a day's hesitation.

Congress's Turn Now

#### From Clinton, Vision

All President Bill Clinton promised was an economic plan, but his speech Wednesday to Congress offered something even rarer along the marshy rim of the Potomac

If Republicans and Democrats in Congress will only step back from Mr. Chinton's specific proposals, they will discover, per-haps to their horror, that he has assumed the best about them — namely, that they are capable of conducting business in a brand new way, lifting their sights beyond the short political horizons that normally

govern congressional deliberation. So what is Mr. Clinton's vision? At its simplest, that it does not matter whether you tax and spend by Democratic or Republican rules, as long as you are willing to make politically difficult choices. Ronald Reagan did not much like choosing, so he came up with the idea of cutting taxes, revving up military spending and assuming that diminished revenues would strangle spending on pesky social programs.

The Democrats in Congress did oot like choosing either. So their habit has been to mix the stew of taxes and debt ever richer and thicker, making sure that lots of it got ladled into things like unneeded military bases and consulting fees for Democratic coogressmen and cabinet secretaries who

bad retired to the law-and-lobbying firms. Comes now Mr. Clinton, who may actually be a new Democrat if he has the grit to follow the map be sketched Wednesday.

Like most Clinton speeches, it was longwinded and lanky. But the core was clear mough, Republicans say no new taxes are needed. Mr. Clinton said he wanted more revenues and that he was willing to risk his political health by saying exactly which taxes would go up and who would pay them. He went on to say that not all the spending of the Reagan-Bush era could cootinue, and that as president he was willing to start choosing.

Ronald Reagan and George Bush favored fictional budget numbers.

But the real book was his invitation to his hosts. If Congress had a better idea, he was eager to see it step up and make its choices in public. You had to wonder why the Democrats kept jumping up and applaud-ing this approach. The House leadership, in particular, is larded with plump fellows who never saw a tough choice they could not dodge. At least the Republicans seemed to know what was going on. Never in recent memory have they been so thoroughly

footed. It was no accident that cagey

threadbare opposition speech.

Presidents must seem to grow larger in office. By that standard Wednesday evening was a plus for Bill Clinton and for the United States, But it is too early to rejoice. The man's record in Arkansas shows that his vision is sometimes greater than his guts, and the obstacles of entrenched interests and parochial greed that sometimes stalled him in Little Rock are oothing compared to what lurks in the heart and

old Bob Dole let his House counterpart, Bob Michel, grin and grind through a

habits of this Congress. Mr. Clinton urged its members to "have no sacred cows except the fundamental interest of the American people." The instant polling showed that 79 percent of the American people endorsed this view and the harsh prescriptions dashed off by Mr. Chinton. Now let the Congress earn its keep by either enacting this program speedily or coming up with something more bonest.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### You Got a Better Idea?

Everyone knows the difference between Republicans and Democrats: The Republicans are the ones who want to cut spending. "We Republicans ... insist oo cutting spending ... to reduce the deficit," Robert Michel, the House minority leader, said again the other night in complaining that President Bill Clinton was relying too heavily on tax increases instead. But which spending do they want to cut? Which programs, which provisions, how and by how much, to reduce the deficit, which they so steadily deplore? You wait in vain for them to say, just as you waited for Ronald Reagan and George Bush to answer these questions.

Social Security is 20 percent of the budget and the supposed third rail of American politics: Touch it and you die. But fail to touch it, and you put that much more of the burden of deficit reduction on other programs and other federal beneficiaries. The president proposes to reduce the net cost of the program by more than \$20 billion over the next four years by subjecting a larger share of benefits to the income tax. Do the Republicans have an alternative, or is this

not the spending they had in mind?
Medicare and Medicaid together are t5 percent of the budget. Medicare particularly has been a favorite cutting ground for the past 12 years; one result has been a shifting of costs and an increase in private insurance premiums. The president would continue tightening Medicare cost controls and require that recipients begin to pay a steady share of costs in the rapidly growing part of the program that pays doctor (as distinct from hospital) bills. He would save an estimated \$35 billion over four years. In what ways do Mr. Michel & Co. favor doing more?

Defense is 19 percent of the budget. The cuts that Mr. Clinton is recommending (atop those that Mr. Bush had proposed already) would require deeper programmatic reductions than even the administration has yet acknowledged, Republicans have resisted deeper defense cuts in the past. Have they now changed their minds?

Defense, Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, and interest on the debt, which is

oot directly cuttable, add up to two-thirds of the budget. You have to presume that it is mainly in the remaining \$500 billion that the Republicans would cut more than the president -- but where? The \$34 billion in veterans' benefits? Well, no, not really. Highway spending (\$22 billion)? The farm program (\$13 billion)? Middle-class college student aid? Unemployment compensation? The space program?

Mr. Reagan had a mythical view of government. There were so many easy cuts to be made in domestic spending that you could, too, cut taxes sharply, increase defense spending, hold Social Security harm-less and still balance the budget. That is what he said, but the cuts eluded him —and

they eluded his successor as well. Mr. Bush ended up proposing instead of specific cuts, such will-o-the-wisps as a balanced-budget amendment to the constitution and a cap on entitlements (but which entitlements you were left to guess, except, of course, that Social Security was not among them - not in an election year).

Mr. Michel's House Republicans meanwhile managed to go year after year without putting their fingerprints on a single budget. They developed the self-serving habit of bravely voting no on all of them, even their own presidents'. No deficit spenders, they.

The Republicans complain about taxand-spend Democrats. They gave the country 12 years of borrow-and-spend instead, and it was worse. In two administrations they quadrupled the national debt, such that interest payments are now a seventh of budget, crowding out much else. What the Republicans now deplore is their own handiwork. Mr. Clinton claimed the other night to have done a pretty good job of balancing tax increases with spending cuts. He challenged "all those who say we should cut more" to "be as specific as I have been." That's fair enough: No more elixirs,

If the Republicans don't like his proposals to solve the problems they did so much to help create, perhaps they will publish theirs. After so many years of evasion, that does not seem too much to ask.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

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# Where Will We Put the Next Three Billion?

MEXICO CITY — Bangladesh has a land area smaller than the state of Wisconsin and 114 million people. Its numbers are growing so fast that by the year 2025 it will outstrip the present U.S. population of 250 million.

"What will happen to those poor people?" M. F. Pennz of Cambridge University asked last fall in The New York Review of Books. "Even if by some miracle of science enough food could be produced to feed them, how could they find the gainful employment needed to buy it?

Bangladesh is just one among many stark exam-ples of a profound world concern. World population is growing at a staggering rate, and almost all the increase is occurring in the poorest countries. The earth's population was around f billion in the year 1800, 2 billion in 1920, 3 billion in 1960. Today it is 5 billion. By 2025 it is expected to be more than 8 billion and 95 persons of the in-

more than 8 billion, and 95 percent of the in-crease will have been in the Third World. Paul Kennedy of Yale makes this demographic

outlook — the overwhelming of already over-crowded and poverty-stricken lands — a focus of his new book, "Preparing for the Twenty-First Century." He makes the point that the situation will affect not just those countries but all. The population explosion in South Asia, Latin

America and Africa leads in all those areas to overgrazing, soil crosion and clearing of tropical rain forests. But, Mr. Kennedy argues, it also tends to produce regional conflicts, global warming. By Anthony Lewis

بكيوفك بالمستديريني وبالرجا أتتأك أحاكم للبج مادا المعامد

flows of refugees and great pressure on developed countries to admit emigrants from the underdeveloped. Anyone who has visited there knows that the pressure of population is taking its toll already, in nature and human psychology, in many places. In the cities of China the crowds can be claustrophohic. In the mountains of India and Nepal people desperate for fuel have denuded forests, so topsoil is being washed into rivers.

India has about 880 million people now. It is growing so fast that experts say it will pass China as the most populous country by the year 2035, and the growth may not end until there are 2 billion people in India. China, with about 1.165 billion now, is expected to reach 1.5 billion. Mexico is a telling example of population

rowth and its social and political consequences. It has made dramatic progress in reducing the birth rate recently. But the increase had been so great in previous years that the population is very young and will therefore continue to grow rapidly.

With about 85 million people cow, Mexico is expected to have 150 million in 2025. In Mr. Kennedy's vision, that means a terrible strain on schools, health care, the environment. It means and more receive constitute into "means and more receive constitute into "means."

more and more people crowding into "megacities."
Already 20 million Mexicans live in Mexico City, many under appalling conditions. Half the

country's people live without sewers and a quar-ter without safe water. Can anyone be surprised that, despite the country's improving economic record, many Mexicans are desperate to leave? Rational self-interest, not just bumane concern, should make the rich countries do all they

can to prevent overpopulation and the suffering and strife it brings.

But rationality has not been the mainspring of American population policy lately. Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush shaped their policy to please the anti-abortion movement and the Christian riche. The Reason administration the Christian right. The Reagan administration sabotaged the world population conference in Mexico City in 1984 by asserting that rapid growth was a "neutral" phenomenon. That was, ronically, the classic Marxist view.

Since then the United States has drastically

reduced aid to population-control efforts abroad, at a time when underdeveloped countries were recognizing the need for restraint. Michael S. Teite/baum, writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, calls U.S. policy "self-inflicted blindness."

Here is a problem that President Bill Clinton

can address quickly. He has ended the Reagan-Bush distortions of domestic policy on birth-related matters. The need for change in foreign policy is even more urgent: the need to face a reality more menacing in the long run than just about any on earth.

The New York Times.

### In His Courage, and America's, Cause for Relief

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The relief is enormous.
That Bill Cinton really has proposed a comprehensive, respons intellectually serious program to save the American economy is the first reason for that relief. He had no real choice; that is what he was elected to do. But for a decade no one has had the courage to do it. The memory of Watter Mondale was too green: Mr. Mondale declared eight years ago that the country had no responsible alternative to raising taxes, and that was the end of his political career.

An even bigger cause for relief is ence the government. Their success in turning the government to their fac-tional interest or private profit in turn has fueled popular alienation. The two forces reinforce one another.

An even bigger cause for relief is that the country backs Mr. Clinton. The initial polls, at least, indicate that this is so. This ought not be a surprise either; why else had people elected him? But there still was doubt. There even now is doubt. First reactions are one thing; the real test comes when the specific measures hurting individual interests come down to the vote.

Mr. Clinton is right to follow his speech with a rapid campaign to build the heat on Congress to accept it. If the program should be eviscerated by Congress, public confidence in reform, in Mr. Clinton, and indeed in government, will drain away.

That would be very bed indeed. There is a real sense in which this is the nation's last chance. The funda-mental American problem is that the public has dissociated itself from the very governments it votes into office. The politicians it has elected to the presidency since Richard Nixon have all been men who purported to be running against the American goverument, denigrating it and its civil servants, attacking the Congress.

This (and not only this) has pro-duced a situation extremely danger-

ous for American democracy, which slowly has been evolving toward something more like oligarchy (or even plutocracy) than representative democracy. Fewer and fewer people wote or participate politically. Popu-lar cynicism about what goes on in Washington promotes the power of interest groups and lobbies to influ-

We still talk about the Clinton challenge as if it were economic only, or political-economic: Can he get the votes, pass the program, raise taxes? But these are only the issues on the surface. Behind this are deeper questions. Can the American public be mobilized to support a program that demands sacrifice from them (and not just from others)? Is the system any longer reformable? If the answer to the first question is oo, the answer to the second automatically follows. But if the first answer is yes, the

an independent answer. There is a national crisis, which is political and social as well as economic. The political part of it concerns recapturing democracy from oligarchy. The social aspect concerns whether the public really is united any more, with a coherent vision of the interests of the whole of the sociery and a common ambition.

The "cultural wars" of recent years

second question conetheless requires

are extremely significant. There are deep and seemingly irresolvable divi-sions between Americans on race,

ing this presidential election turned into still another campaign in the culture wars. Only the depth and pain racism, and what to do about it; on of the country's economic condition permitted Mr. Clinton to keep the campaign debate on what should be done to give people jobs and good wages once again.

If he succeeds in putting the naabortion, homosexuality, feminism, public and private morality — a host of issues that in the past could be confined to private life because a public moral consensus did exist. It might often have been a hypocritical

tional economy back on its feet, will the American people feel good enough about themselves to forget— or forgive—some of the things that divide them? Or will good times mean that they start tearing themselves apart again? The answer to that is what will count most.

International Revald Tribune. C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



### Excuse Me, Mr. Clinton, I Must Have Misheard You

OS ANGELES - Less than one month ago, America showed the world the strength of its democratic system with the peaceful transfer of presidential power from one elected citizen to another and, incidentally, from one political party to another. While it is no secret that I would have preferred a different scenario that day, I have great respect for our con-

stitutional system and would like to support the new president. had every intention of holding back any comments on the oew administration until it was well in place and its policies became clear. Unfortunately, the policies are already be-

coming alarmingly clear. "First, we're going to raise the taxes on the people that did well in the 1980s," the Clinton administration says. Did I hear that right? Do they really believe that those who have worked hard and been successful should be punished for it? Is success in the 1980s, or any time for that matter, supposed to be something to be embarrassed about?

In the 1980s, America experienced its longest period of peacetime eco-nomic expansion in history. It led the world out of a global economic reces-

N EW YORK — Between President Bill Chinton's first ecocom-

ic speech and his second, two days

apart, something important turned

to Mr. Clinton and his chances of

becoming a successful president would be to keep it missing - the divisive class-conflict tone that ran

That talk, laying the ground for the congressional address, carried too

much of the old, dreary, left-wing cant that implies that making money

is inherently nasty, that people who

had worked hard to earn more could

be taxed painfully without a by-your-

leave and that "special interests" are

all evil unless of course they turn out

After baving voted once for George Bush, I decided that was

plenty and cast my vote for Bill Clin-

ton. So I knew I could expect more

taxes, and should be prepared to put

Like many others of my dark ilk -

Americans who after a lifetime of

work are earning more than the

\$100,000 a year that oow is the eco-

oomic mark of Cain - I believe the

United States can bear up under more

taxes. I do not believe that makes me a

patriot, as Mr. Clinton said folks think

where he comes from. But I will not be

happy if my epaulenes are surpped

from me by the president if I do not

agree with the justification for this tax

or that new spending.

my wallet where my vote was.

to be your own cabinet members.

through parts of the first speech.

The best thing that could happen

By Ronald Reagan

sion. Nearly 19 million new jobs were created for Americans of all income levels. And it may shock the Chinton administration to discover that most of the economic gains of the 1980s were made by low- and middle-income citizens, not the wealthiest. Earlier this week, President Clin-

ton said, "I know we have learned the hard lessons of the 1980s." I didn't realize they were so hard to learn. The fundamental lessoo of the 1980s was that when you cut taxes for everyone, people have the incentive to work harder and invest, to make a better life for themselves and their families.

Last summer, Bill Clinton was promising that, if elected, he would provide a tax cut for the middle class. Now, in less than one month, that promise has not only been broken but it has been reversed into a tax increase.

During the campaign, Bill Clinton said he would tax only the very rich. Last week, he defined this category as those making \$200,000 a year. On Monday, the definition came down to \$100,000 and now the "very rich" seems to mean anyone making \$30,000 a year.

Thanks Be for Wednesday's Amnesia

By A. M. Rosenthal

On Monday, Mr. Clinton said that the \$100,000 rich folk were going to pay 70 percent of the raise in income

taxes. He did not bother to say please or that he hoped they would think

about it and see the necessity. Treat-

ed without contempt, they just might.

about how higher taxes were justified

because of tax breaks the upper-in-

But those who received tax breaks

had not committed any crime for

which they should be flogged. The

president must know that many peo-

ple did not even attain the \$100,000

punishment level until the 80s and

then only after years of risk-taking and

And he might have had the good humor to acknowledge that \$100,000 is not all that guilt-laden an income if

you do not have free government

bousing, limousines, weekend re-

treats, jogging tracks and bousehold help, know what I mean?

But on Wednesday, Mr. Clinton

just about dropped the class-struggle

tone. He said some pleasant things

about business and actually asked the

Also he dispensed with that time-

honored Arkansas Patriotism Test

that he had just invented. Good for

you. Wednesday.
We have weeks to examine the

Clinton program. Long and ground-

\$100,000 pariahs for support. Nice.

come people got in the '80s.

fruitful work, not tax manna.

And then there was that strange bit

Somehow, as the administration raises everyone's taxes, it wants us to take comfort in knowing that others are getting theirs raised even more. Unfortunately, that kind of "comfort does not put food on the table of the hard-working middle class, let alone make it easier to put some money

consensus, and on race it was a bru-tally unjust one. But a common atti-tude existed on how Americans ought

to at least pretend to live, and beyond

that, on what the moral identity of

the United States was, or should be.

That consensus is gone now. Can it be recovered? This is the really seri-

ons question determining the Ameri-

aside for savings.

We must also listen for the sound of the other shoe to drop: the Clintons' health program. This will almost certainly involve proposals for another round of taxes later this year, and you can bet those will not be levied on a handful of millionaires. In the Middle Ages, it was believed

that alchemists could turn base metals into gold. Now it appears that alchemists in the Clinton administration hope to turn a buge tax increase into economic growth. Alchemy did not work then and it will not work now.

In his campaign, Mr. Clinton de-scribed himself as a "new Democrat," implying that there would be no more tax-and-spend dogma, no social engineering, no class warfare. This week. however, be has began to sound like an "old Democrat." That is the kind

breaking as it is, Mr. Clinton will have to put considerable flesh on it for certain Americans.

pay more, even painfully more, pro-vided we also know more — about

where the new money is going, and what it will do to reduce what we

detest most. In his speeches, Mr. Clin-

ton barely mentioned it — the daily violence of life coming from race ha-

During the campaign, America acted as if the world did not exist.

Fantasy time is over. So how will the

new taxes help America fulfill its in-

ternational role, if at all? Doesn't

The same man created and gave

seem too much to ask, for the money.

both speeches. This is a complicated

man, this young open-faced president

of ours - as are most people of great

schievement. Many people are strug-gling for his mind — and he is one of

them. So his tone and metoric are

extremely important. If he cannot rid

himself of divisive us-against-them, if

be echoes the left's eternal paranoid

suspicions about business, success, en-

deavor and visions of America other

than its own, he will hobble himself

and be unable to lead the country to

the fullness of his talent and energies.

have to prevail, or a rational and

candidly explained compromise be-

tween them. He has it in him to lead,

but not if he sets one tone on Mon-

The New York Times.

ا مكنا من الاجل

days, another on Wednesdays.

One Clinton mind or another will

tred, AIDS, crime, drug addiction.

We are the people who are ready to

who does not understand a simple fact: The problem is not that the peo-ple are taxed too little, it is that govemment spends too much.

Until Mr. Clinton and the liberals in Congress accept that principle and act accordingly, I am afraid we are beaded for a repeat of the late 1970s. No one can dispute that the enormous budget deficit is a major threat

to the economic security of our country. But let us remember that deficits are caused by spending. And only Congress has the power to spend. For more than four decades, the Democratic Party has controlled the

House of Representatives. It is not the working Americans who need to "sacrifice" even more; it is the big-spending liberals controlling Congress who need to show some restraint and "sacrifice" a few of the pork-barrel measures they have been slipping past the taxpayers for too long.
While I am flattered that President

Clinton admits to taking a page out of my communications plan, I wish he would use it to sell an economic program of growth and expansion, not the failed liberal policies of the past.

Just as positive signs of economic recovery are appearing, Mr. President, please don't blow it. Although it goes back well before the 1980s, may I offer you the advice of the 14th century Arab historian Ibn Khaldun, who said: "At the beginning of the empire, the tax rates were low and the revenues were high. At the end of the empire, the tax rates were high and the revenues were low."

The former president heads the Reagan Censer for Public Affairs. He contributed this comment to The New

### Tokyo in The Dark By Ayako Doi and Kim Willenson

Don't Leave

WASHINGTON — A State Department correspondent once observed that "American diplomats put on their foreign policy pants one crisis at a time." Indeed, U.S. foreign policy is not so much made as driven by events - a fact that, in the carry days of the Clinton administration left one of its most critical allies Japan, out in the cold.

For most of the three months since the election, Bill Chinton and his sides seemed to ignore Tokyo, an inatica-tion so studied that it generated some-thing close to panic in the Japanese capital. Now Mr. Chinton has moved to alleviate, if not dispel, that concern.
Last week, be found a half hour to meet with the visiting foreign minister, Michio Watanabe. "I attach enormous importance" to ties with Japan, said Mr. Clinton, adding that trade "should not drive the two countries apart." But Mr. Clinton also warned Mr.

Watanabe that America's trade deficit is too large. While the president and he is "wary" of congressional plans to renew the trade law requiring U.S. retaliation against "unfair" trading partners, he noted that renewal would depend largely on how the trade prob-lem sorts out. Two days eadier, Mr. Clinton's new trade representation Mickey Kantor, made the case a little less politely to a former ambassador to Washington, Nobuo Matsunaga, in

town as a special envoy:

"Results" are what counts, Mr.

Kantor said, meaning a real derit in

Japan's \$44 billion surplus with the

United States. He added that he in tends to use every available tool to get those results. When Mr. Matsunaget those results. When Mr. Matsunga said that Tokyo wants the United States to stay away from such unlateral actions as raising the tariff on minimans because they violate the rules of GATT, Mr. Kantor replied, "I'm not interested in theology."

The trans-Pacific relationship is

enormously complex, and too much inattention could overstrain it. But the administration's combination of political stroking and strong warnings may well have been the right message — and just in the nick of time, since Tokyo had had messy. feelings almost from the moment of the Cimton victory. In November, American votess

swept away a dozen years of Japanese networking with free-trade Republican policymakers. In a country that habimally equates "Democrats" with "Japan-bashing protectionists," politicians, bureaucrats and corporate executives braced for new results-onented U.S. stands on dumping, taxes, investment, patent rights, technology transfers and other issues.

Some Japanese, to be sure, initial .
ly saw a bright side to Mr. Clinton's victory. Unlike other Democrats, he had not said anything blatantly protectionist during the campaign. As a three-term governor who often trav. his state, Mr. Clinton surely recognized its importance, they said. Bu that glimmer of optimism soon faded. As the transition progressed, other issues dominated the headlines. About Japan, little was said.

What troubled Tokyo most was not just the molasses-in-January pace at which the administration put together its foreign policy team, but the visible absence of people knowledgeable about Japan at any senior level. A policy vacuum of that kind was incomprehensible to the Japanese, who view the trans-Pacific partner ship as primary. Tokyo's diplomatic navigators have to know which way Washington is headed in order to steer a course for Japan.

As Mr. Clinton was told by a number of the people who participated in the economic summit meeting in Little Rock last December, Asia is now blessed with the world's most dynamic, fastest-growing economics. It is also a region in which the U.S. presence has wanted in recent years, even as Japan's has waxed.

Yet there is both uncertainty and anxiety in Asia about security arrangements in the region now that the U.S. military presence is being reduced. Whether or not Americans or Asians, for that matter -like it, Japan is both an enormous economic presence in the region and an increasngly important political factor.

If a new American trade offensive alienates significant numbers of Japanese officials and businessmen, Japan's resistance to pursuing that course could easily erode, with unhappy results for everyone involved.

The writers are, respectively, editor and publisher of Japan Digest. They contributed this comment to The

#### Washington Post. IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1893: Murder So Foul

MOSCOW - Further investigations have disclosed the fact that the sister of the novelist Dostoyevsky, who was supposed to have been accidentally burned to death, was murdered. A yardman and an accomplice, after strangling the old lady, drenched the body with kerosene and set fire to it, leaving a lamp broken beside it. The murderers have been arrested and have confessed their crime. They were found to be in possession of £1,000 worth of securities, which formed a secret hoard of the victim and were the motive for the crime.

#### 1918: German to German

NEW YORK - Americans of German blood, in a great mass-meeting held at the Grand Palace, adopted resolutions assailing Kaiserism and urging the German people to overthrow their autocracy. Dr. Frank Cohen declared; "The friends of German democracy and other citizens

people of the profound conviction which unifies us. We assure the Ga man people that the American people loathe the military autocracy of th German Empire, but do not hate th German people."

here assembled assure the German

#### 1943: Gandhi Weakens NEW DELHI - From our Ne

York edition:] Little hope was held here today [Feb. 19] that Mohandi K. Gandhi would survive his twent one day fast, following a doctor statement that progressive were had set in and that the Indian N tionalist leader's heart action w weakening. Hindus were stanned the news. The unreasoned hope of i first few days for a last-minute settl ment has given way to despair. I indian doctor said he believed t symptoms indicated that today w the last day to save Gandhi by blo transfusions and glocose injection Yet his friends say this cannot done unless he is set free.

10HN VINOCUR, Executive Editor . WALTER WELLS, Next Editor . SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages . REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor

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Only 285 Survive

PETIT-GOAVE, Haiti - Haitian Navy and U.S. Coast Guard

vessels resumed a search for bodies Friday, but an American officer

held out little hope of finding any

The death toll may have been as

high as 1,700 when the 45-meter (150-foot) Neptune tilted, capsized and sank during a squall off Haiti's southern peninsula. The Red Cross has accounted for 285 survivors.

Commander Larry Mizell of the Coast Guard said in the capital, Box on Prinze that the capital.

Port-au-Prince, that his ships had

not found any survivors since the

search began Thursday.

"We brought in 62 bodies last night," he said, "and we picked up

The ferry sank Tuesday, but word of the disaster did not reach Port-au-Prince until late Wednes-

Survivors described a harrowing

"The sea was full of people," said

Madeleine Julien, 29, a merchant,

who stayed afloat by hanging onto a bag of charcoal. "I kept bumping

There was no official count of those aboard the rusting, over-loaded craft. Port authorities said

800 tickets had been sold for the overnight trip of 200 kilometers

Commander Mizell.
Haitian officials told the Coast

(Continued from page 1)

presidency said Friday that au-

thorities in Sarajevo would end

their eight-day aid boycott if the aid convoy made it through to the

The Security Council vote to give

peacekeepers in Croatia the right to

fight back came in a resolution ex-

tending the mandate of the 14,000-

member force five more weeks, im-

til March 31, putting pressure on the Serbs and Croats to restore a

Up to now, only the peacekeep-

eastern Muslim towns.

peace accord.

into drowned people."

night Tuesday clinging to anything that floated and surrounded by bodies and bleating, bellowing live-

and brought in 88 this morning."

of the bundreds feared drowned

when a ferry sank.

From Haitian Ferry,

Up to 2,000 Aboard

the capital

recover bodies.

and the refugees.

from the vessel.

top deck. Most of the passengers were Haitian farmers taking fruit,

vegetables and charcoal, as well as chickens, pigs and cattle, to sell in

The Coast Guard sent five cut-

The cutters had been in interna-

tional waters off Haiti to intercept

Haitians trying to reach U.S. shores in rickety, overloaded sailboats. Tens of thousands of Haitians have

fled by sea since the army ousted the elected president, the Reverend

Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in 1991.

The Coast Guard said there was no

connection between the Neptune

The Neptune went down about 100 kilometers west of the capital.

offsbore from Petit-Goave, the

Coast Guard reported. The guard's

Operations Center in Miami said no distress calls had been received

Friday morning, the American ships were searching a 160-square-kilometer area around the debris

and bodies spotted Thursday about 13 kilometers northeast of Petit-Goave. Fishermen said strong, er-

ratic currents in the area may have

The Neptune's captain, Benja-

min Sinclair, who survived, said that the ferry was cruising in a rainstorm and that, as conditions

The Coast Guard said Haitian

officials reported that the ferry

authorities in Jérémie said one of

The steel-builed Neptune was

to Serbs during the six-month civil

The resolution was drafted by

"Our idea is oot to change the

France, which has had 12 of its

peacekeepers killed in Croatia and

nature of the force, to change from

said Ambassador Jean-Bernard

Mérimée of France. He said the

changes proposed were only defen-

In 'Blue Ink' Box

(Continued from page 1)

unfold. A shot rang out, an acrid

Mr. Linge and the Nazi leader

"They put the body on a blanket

Martin Bormann opened the door

laid out in advance and took it

upstairs to the garden. Someone -

Linge was confused and couldn't

"The wind blew out matches,

remember who - carried Braun.

and Bormann took shelter by the

wall to light a piece of paper. Linge

threw it on the corpses.
"Shots started to rain down on

the garden. There was a deadly bar-

rage going on. Quickly paying their

HITLER:

entrance hall.

of the office together.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

peacekeeping to peacemaking,

the decks had collapsed.

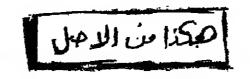
war in 1991.

worsened, passengers panicked.

swept bodies out 10 sea.

(120 miles) from the town of Jérésank during a squall after passenmie to Port-au-Prince, according to gers rusbed to one side. Military

ters and several aircraft to help



### On't Leave Nobelists Tokyo in Call for Sanctic Sanctions On Burma

B. Alako Doi and Kim Willenson

> By Philip Shenon
>
> New York Times Service
>
> BANGKOK — A group of Nobel Peace Prize winners called Friday. day for Burma to be suspended from the United Nations and placed under a complete arms embargo until it releases political prisoners and ends other human-rights

The delegation, made up of five Nobel laureates and the representatives of two peace prize-winning organizations, also appealed to Burma's military government to recognize the results of a 1990 election won by followers of Daw Aung San Sun Kyi, the Burmese democracy leader who has been under house arrest since July 1989.

Daw Aung San Sun Kyi, who is detained at her family's lakeside villa in Rangoon, the Burmese cap-ital, received the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts to restore democracy to Burma.

The delegation of Nobel prize winners has been traveling this week through Thailand in an un-usual lobbying effort on behalf of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners in Burma. They met Thursday on the Thai-Burmese border with Burmese ref-

ugees who said they had fled their homeland after being tortured and, many of the women said, raped — by Burmese soldiers. "What's the matter with us human beings," asked Archbishop Desmond Tuto, the South African who won the Nobel Peace Prize for

his civil-rights crusade, as he described the Burmese dissidents' tales of brutality. In a joint declaration issued Friday, the delegation described Burma as "a nation under siege" and said the United Nations should

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move quickly to suspend Burma from membership.
They urged the United Nations to "cooperate in the application of a comprehensive economic boycott, including trade and invest-ment sanctions" and asked United Nations members to "impose immediately a comprehensive and effective arms embargo" against the

Burmese government, An arms embargo would be directed at China, which became Burma's chief weapons supplier after other nations cut off military assistance because of Burma's long record of buman-rights violations.

Western diplomats in Burma say that China has supplied more than \$1 billion in weapons to the Rangood government since the late 1980s. Other large arms suppliers to Burma, they say, include South . Korea, Singapore and Poland.

Oscar Arias Sánchez, the former president of Costa Rica and the recipient of the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to bring peace to Central America, said it was also fraud cases, particularly those intime for the members of the Associvolving so-called 'fake families.' ation of South East Asian Nations In the letter, a preliminary report to end their policy of so-called con-structive engagement with Burma. on a study that has yet to be com-pleted, the office added, "Effective



Chancellor Kohl of Germany reviewing an honor guard in New Delhi on Friday as he started a tour that will include Singapore, Indonesia, Japan and South Korea.

### EUROPE: East Asians, Increasingly, See It as a Distracted Continent

(Continued from page 1)

intended to reduce global trade barriers --- as well as increases in trade frictions among the EC, the United States and Japan, and an accelcrating trend toward regional trading arrangements - are unsettling developments for East

A World Bank report on economic prospects for the area, published this month, warned that if trade barriers rose or trade tensions worsened, "one of the principal casualties in terms of lower growth and lost opportunities would be the open economies of East Asia."

The report also said Japan was "quietly replacing the United States as the key partner in the development of East Asia — in aid, trade and foreign direct investment." It added, "Lately, this has expanded to include financial flows and economic policy advice, as well as portfolio investment."

Asian leaders want Europe as well as the United States to retain a strong economic pres-

(Continued from page 1)

than \$150 million in federal fuods

ence in East Asia, to balance Japan's potential dominance and to sustain the global trading

Wong Kan Seng, Singapore's foreign minis-ter, told a predominantly Western business audience at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, last month that Japan, China, South Korea and members of the Association of South East Asian Nations would "all find it easier to have comfortable relationships with each other if they have bealthy and com-fortable relationships with the United States

The image of Europe as a sick and distracted continent, in contrast to the relative peace and buoyant growth of East Asia, appears to be deeply etched in the minds of regional leaders. Mr. Mahathir said at a recent meeting of East Asian oewspaper editors that when Europe and the United States had a monopoly on industrial technology, it was "quite O.K. to have high pay

and forget about competition." But now, he said, Asia has the same technology, and that, combined with a lower cost of production, has enabled East Asia to outsell the rest of the world. Western nations. Mr. Mahathir asserted, are

oo longer able to compete, "because it's not possible to bring down their wages without sacrificing standards of living." This, he said, is something they are not willing to do. In an interview with s European newspaper ahead of Mr. Kohl's visit, Mr. Lee said that as

problems in Europe had multiplied over the past couple of years, there had been a marked decline in European, though not in British, interest in Asia, He said that before the Berlin Wall came

down in 1989, "every month I would meet a German industrialist, a German banker, a German state minister or state prime minister, or even the German federal chancellor." He added, "That was the level of their inter-

Program.

namese officials said.

transit center.

However, according to the Gen-

eral Accounting Office report,

many of those costs are also cov-

ered by fees and bribes paid by the Amerasians and family members to

Vietnamese officials. In any case,

sideration by the U.S. interviewers.

cause of the paperwork and bribes required for Amerasian applicants

The fraud flourishes in part be-

However, Mr. Lee said, by 1992 the flow of German visitors had slowed to a trickle.

### To Japan On UN Seat Guard that 820 to 2,000 passengers

TOKYO - Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany said Friday that Japan's bid for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council was more urgent than Bonn's.

In an interview with Japanese television, Mr. Kohl said, "Germany would support Japan's bid for a ermanent seal."

ain and France as permanent mem-bers of the council. The permanent now a 15-member council.

and Germany. Although many countries sup-

were accompanied to the United that have cootributed in large mea-States by more than 2,200 family sure to a Vietnamese diaspora of have left tens of thousands stranded in Southeast Asian camps. More

> emigrants seeking family remification have also moved to the United not a member of either internation-States under the Orderly Departure al organization. Although some fraud also has been detected in those two catego-

> > that our country should deal with Mr. Kohl arrived in New Delhi

> > clude Singapore, Indonesia, Japan and South Korea. In remarks in New Delhi, he

#### Armenia's Gas Pipeline Is Blown Up in Georgia

MOSCOW — A pipeline supplying gas to Armenia was blown up in

and relatives to get their names on a list compiled by Vietnamese authorities of people eligible to be interviewed by U.S. officials in the first place, sources said. Often, the Amerasians and their real mothers government spokesman said. or families are too poor or uneducated to pay the bribes or complete the applications themselves. This The pipe was breached three ki-

lometers (less than two miles) from the Armenian frontier. The latest provides an opening for aspiring emigrants to "buy" an Amerasian blast occurred between the sites of two earlier breaches of the pipeline on Jan. 23 and Feb. 11. Both were repaired after a gap in supplies of several days.

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# **Kohl Bows**

Mr. Kohl said there was a difference in the situations facing Japan cease-fire and begin drafting a

nes, most of it has occurred in the oent member of the Security Coun-Amerasian program, U.S. and Viet-cil. "I think there are other issues The U.S. government quietly first," he added. pays the Vietnamese government nearly \$140 for each Amerasian

on Friday on the first leg of a two-week Asian trip that will also inand family member who leaves the country under the program. The payments, totaling about \$9.5 million so far, are intended to reimburse Vietnam for its costs in proc-

promised to expand economic ties and warned against the dangers of

"It is crucial for Europe not to

Chancellor Kohl said Germany sources said, the system appears to should pay more attention to Asia have produced an incentive among and improve trade and political Victnamese officials to approve, and possibly help organize, the ap-plications of large families for con-

### were aboard the triple-deck ferry, owned and operated by Haitians, filling the decks and the roof of the military authorities said. UN: About-Face on Bosnia Convoys

Both Japan and Germany have

expressed interest in joining the United States, Russia, China, Britmembers have veto power on what

AMERASIANS: Once 'Dust of Life,' GIs' Kids Are Pawns in Visa Quest

port Germany's wish to become a ers escorting humanitarian aid conpermanent member, he said, Javoys in Bosnia-Herzegovina have pan's bid is more urgent and signifbeen authorized to use force. Diplomats said that 700 UN troops In-the interview, Mr. Kohl said

deployed in December to prevent the spread of violence in Macedo-Germany had a voice as a member nia would also come under Chapter smell of smoke spread out from the of the European Community and VII, to put them on equal footing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but noted that Japan was with the other peacekeepers. In the past, peacekeepers in Crostia were only allowed to use their bght weapons in self-defense. Fri-

He said Germany did not plan to push moves to become a permaday's resolution leaves open the possibility of rearming with heavier weapons, but it is not clear what good this will do the troops. The outnumbered peacekeepers are usually shelled from concealed gun emplacements in the mountains

A yearlong truce in Croatia was shattered on Jan. 22 when Croatian troops raided the arsenals of UN troops raided the arsenals of UN last respects, Linge ... and the rest retreated underground. The reinessing, transporting and maintaining the Amerasians and their families at a U.S.-funded creating a "Fortress Europe."

look inward and not to deal only with itself but to open our eyes to what is happening in the rest of the world, to avoid erecting a Fortress Europe, particularly in the trade area."

Georgia on Friday for the third time in four weeks, an Armenian

# Dining Life Out

an offensive to retake territory lost forced door slammed shut."

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# **AMERICAN**

#### **New Papers Prove** Lincoln Was a Pro

**TOPICS** 

A handful of Lincoln scholars, searching for scattered documents in musty courthouse re-cords all over central Illinois, are uncovering hundreds of previously unknown cases that bear out the long-held opinion of experts: Abraham Lincoln was not a country boy who told juries homespun tales but a pol-ished lawyer who had a major practice.

These new documents show that behind the rustic style Lincoln sometimes used before juries, be could argue the most complex civil and criminal cases, The New York Times re-"His peers considered him a

old Frank Sinatra records. lawyer's lawyer," said Collom Davis, historian and director of the Lincoln Legal Papers project, who heads a staff of researchers based at the Old State Capitol Building in Lincoln's hometown of Springfield, Illinois. "He was regularly called upon by other lawyers to help them in litigation involving everything from homicides to rail-

The Lincoln Legal Papers project is supported by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, the Abraham Lincoln Association, the University of Illinois Law School and the Sangamon State University Legal Studies Center. "Lincoln had a much larger

and more active law practice than anyone had previously es-timated," Mr. Davis said. "Without being flowery or bombastic," he said, Lincoln knew how to maneuver to his client's advantage. "As Robert
V. Bruce, the historian, once
said, 'He could split hairs as
well as rails.'" well as rails."

#### Short Takes

Law enforcement officers at all levels of government, 600,000 strong, cost American taxpayers \$30 billion a year, Jonathan Yardley reports in The Washington Post. But private guards are more than twice as numerous and cost twice as much: the 1.5 million people, employed full time and part time in private security cost \$52

With corporal punishment now illegal in about half the 50 states, schoolteachers are keeping pupils in line in more imaginative ways, The Washington Post reports. Mark Twain's Aunt Sally had it right, teachers agreed at a recent conference in Washington on "creative detention." Just as she sent a misbehaving Tom Sawyer to whitewash the fence, so teachers are using troublemakers to scrub or scrape or sod. When Joyce Perkins of Sour Lake, Texas, hears her 12-year-olds use bad language, she marches them to the telephone and makes them call their mothers and repeat the words syllable by syllable. Bruce Janu of Chicago says that when his high schoolers get ont of line, he makes them listen to

Now that the Baby Boomers are reaching middle age, what to call the generation that is following them, people now in their 20s? In a cover article, U.S. News & World Report dubs them the Twenty Somethings. Few of them, says The New York Times, "want to be known as baby busters (as in from boom 10 bust') or baby boomerangs (for boomeranging home to one's parents). Other suggestions listed by The Times include 13ers (for the 13th American generation to come of age since Benjamin Frank-lin's), metamorphs, latchkeys, technobabies, posties (for postboom), protos (for protoadults), steroids, mail rats.

Edward W. (Moose) Krause, who was an athlete, a coach and an administrator at Notre Dame, once won a basketball game at Indianapolis against Butler in the final second. The next morning, according to leg-end, a paperboy stood near the door of the team bus, hawking the Indianapolis Morning Star as the Irish players boarded for the trip back to South Bend.

"Morning Star!" he shouted.
"Morning, son," Mr. Krause replied.

Arthur Highee

In a Nov. 16 letter to members of Congress on results of the Homecoming Act, the U.S. General Accounting Office said a "serious problem that has emerged for U.S.

"In the last couple of years, this has been misspent in the last four fraud has become endemic," said a for help since it started a program U.S. official involved in running Logically, it's time to reassess the were fraudulent.

not yet been developed."

policies to deal with this issue have

officials is the large oumber of oow so many fraudulent applica-tions for the program that inter-views conducted by U.S. consular officials in Vietnam had become largely a waste of money and effort. Currently, only 13 percent of applicants are being accepted, the official said. The rest are judged to be impostors or false family members. Even among those who say they are Amerasians, he said, about 60 percent now are being rejected as

"There used to he 90 percent acceptance," said an American doctor associated with the program, "That's done a complete flip in the last six months. It's not costeffective at all anymore."

The Amerasians "were basically beggars and street children," be added. "All of a sudden they became a pot of gold when this pro-gram started." Said Luu Van Tanh, an official

st the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's consular office here: "The Amerasians are like hotcakes." At least, that is, until they reach the United States. Then, according to U.S. officials and aid workers, they often are unceremoniously dumped by their fake families sometimes even at the airport un

At that point, said Peter Daniels, the coordinator for Amerasian services at St. Anselm's Immigrant and Refugee Community Center in Orange County, California, the Amerasians "have served the purpose of the family in getting them into the country, and now they don't serve any other purpose." About 650 Amerasians, who

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members, have come to the center more than I million people and for Amerasians three years ago. the Amerasian program. "It's an Mr. Daniels said in a telephone than 61,000 Vietnamese political inevitable consequence of a pro- interview. In at least 70 percent of refugees and more than 161,000 gram conceived in emotionalism. the cases, he estimated, the families Since 1980, more than 22,000 He and other U.S. officials and Amerasians and about 60,000 ac-

refugee workers said there were companying family members have been resettled in the United States at an estimated cost to the federal government of nearly \$500 million. Additional costs have been borne by local and state governments and private voluntary agencies.

Most have emigrated under the Orderly Departure Program, which was designed to provide a safe and legal alternative to the massive outflows of Vietnamese "boat people"

# Roars Return

Only 35 of a prewar comple-

reptiles.

# To Kuwait Zoo

KUWAIT - Kuwait's zoo has reopened, restocked and repaired more than two years after most of its animals starved to death during the Gulf War.

ment of 735 animals survived the seven-month Iraqi occupation of the emirate. The rest died of neglect and hunger, or were shot, stolen or fed to lions by Iraqi occupation troops for amusement, zoo officials

Under a \$1.6 million restoration, new leopards, lions, tigers, pumas, water buffalo, birds and reptiles have joined the few animals that survived. The zoo now has more than 600 immates including 62 species of mammals, 105 species of birds and seven species of

and undertake to get him or her through the system in return for being claimed as the real family. INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 17) **ESCORTS & GUIDES** DRIENTAL ESCORT SERVICE \* \* Z U R 1 C H \* \* Caroline Escort Service 01/252 61 74

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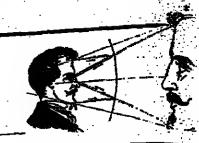
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Marie-Jo Lafontaine's fire-circle work, "Jeder Engel ist schrechlich," in "Four Elements" exhibition in Hamburg.

## Blip: Messages From Mixed Media

By David Galloway

AMBURG — This elegant Hanseatic port city is currently bleeping and bipping, warbling and woofing, in a bid to become media capital of the new Germany. "Mediale" is the name of the high-stakes, self-promotional game conceived by Thomas Wegner, a local businessman and dia-art collector. To his considerable credit. and thanks in large part to his charisma, virtually every cultural institution in the city from the opera to the Museum of Electricity has conceived its own media extravaganza.

The interaction of man and machine, at the experimental "Kampnagel Fabrik," is the subject of "Drifting or 500 ways to bang your head," presented by the COAX dance theater. Melancholically mechanical sculptures by Jon Kessler are on view at the Kunstverein, while the resourceful Brian Eno has transformed a decrepit market hall near the central train station into a son-et-lumière wonderland entitled "The Future Will BE Like Perfume." Fourteen private galleries are making their own contributions to the citywide "Mediale," with shows that include such veterans of the electronic avant-garde as Manfred Mohr and Herbert W. Franke.

To symbolize the entry into a new age, the theatrical wizard Robert Wilson designed a halfopen steel door, 30 feet (9 meters) high, that was lowered by helicopter onto a pontoon on the Alster, the lake around which Hamburg's downtown commercial district is clustered.

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exhibition entitled "The Four Elements," at the renovated Deichtor Halls that once served as a wholesale produce market. The 25 artists on view (and on the air) there include the old master Nam June Paik and three of the most authoritative video-sculptors of the day: the Belgian Marie-Jo Lafontaine, the Italian Fabri-zio Flessi and the American Bill Viola. Together with the overexposed Paik, they number among the few new-media artists who have broken out of the electronic ghetto to make their mark on such international exhibitions as "documenta" and the Venice Biennale.

With the aid of such established talents and a budget of 1.2 million Deotsche marks (\$740,000), the curator, Walf Herzogenrath, attempts with only limited success to give the media arts a new context. He argues persuasively that the time has come to talk less about the artist's tools and more about the goals they serve. Hence, the show focuses on various approaches to the four elements in art, including a historical survey of 17th- and 18th-century engravings that explore the powers and prerogatives of earth, air, fire and water,

To suggest a tenuous bridge from the Baroque to the postmodern, works from the 1960s and 70s—a pulsing water sculpture by Klaus Rinke, a stone circle by Richard Long, a fire-room by Januis Kounellis—are also part of the presentation. This time around, they are assigned to the ghetto, along with the traditional prints, to form an isolated, didactic center for

**ART EXHIBITIONS** 

At the heart of the electronic euphoria is an the soaring hall in which they are shown. The provocative vis-a-vis confrontations that might have been possible — Lafontaine's video sculp-ture "Jeder Engel ist schrechlich" (Every Angel Is Frightful), with Kounellis's gas-burner installation, for example -are thus nipped in the

> TTH the exception of installations by David Rokeby and Magdalena Jetalova, the Hamburg exhibition is most memorable for its video works, which have long been a specialty of the show's curator. Though nearly a decade old, Bill Viola's "Theater of Memory" has lost noth-ing of its compelling mystery. Lafontaine's cone-shaped installation, in which the viewer seems trapped in a fiery furnace, testifies to the artist's uncompromising intelligence and professionalism, yet it lacks the erotic tension of her previous works.

> For all its curatorial lapses, "The Four Elements" proclaims a new era for new-media artists, but their day will first truly come when critics, curators, collectors and artists them-selves cease to think first of whether a work is created with chip or chisel, pencil or pixel. The medium, after all, is not the message.

> "The Four Elements" is at the Deichtor Halls until March 28. A 338-page catalogue, with detailed information on all "Mediale" events is available for 20 Deutsche marks.

> David Galloway is an art critic and free-lance curator based in Wuppertal, Germany,

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# Through the Eyes of Apollinaire

By Michael Gibson International Herald Tribute

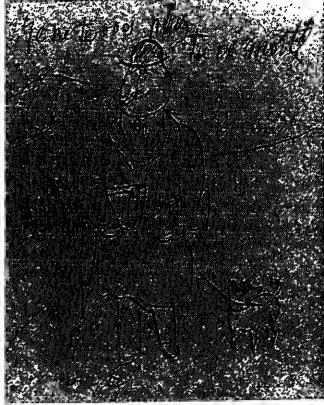
ARIS - The art of the first two decades of this century is all too often set before us as neatly sorted and classified as if it had always been part of a botanist's herbarium. But what was it like when the juices still flowed through those desiccated plants that feed the endless ruminations of art history?

A delightful (and competently art-historical) exhibition devoted to the poet Guillaume Apollinaire's contribution to art cuiticism successfully evokes the great variety of attractive artistic styles practiced in those years. To this diversity, Apollinaire, ever more the poet than the critic, responded with a wonderfully fresh, whimsical and open mind.

Apollinaire took up criticism in 1902, at the age of 22. He was a brilliant and annising young man with a penchant for women and a taste for practical jokes, which he had in common with a number of artists of his day. Criticism only just allowed him to eke out a living — he was not a man of means — and his willingness to stick out his neck for artists he admired commends to the contract. admired commands respect. He was fired from one newspaper because he chose to praise the sculp-

Wit and sensitivity served him well in all his writing and he is remembered as an admirable lyric poet whose verse carried a fresh gust of modernity. This was all the more necessary since the heritage of the 19th century lay heavy upon French culture in those days. The poet suggests as much in a long, unpunctuated poem written in 1910 — a poem full of kaleidoscopic effects that rather call to mind the fragmented perspectives of Cubism:

In the end, you are weary of this old world Shepherdess O Eiffel tower your flock of bridges is bleating in



Picasso drawing of Guillaume Apollinaire (1905).

You have grown weary of living in Greek or Roman antiquity Here even the automobiles look

Apollinaire is remembered as the critic who understood and praised the Cubists, but his taste was rooted in the 19th century. He also spoke favorably of the paintings of the Symbolist Henry de Groux, of the posters of Leon-etto Cappiello, of the clever cari-catures of the actor and dramatist Sacha Guitry, of the sensuous nudes of Kees van Dongen, of the annesing illustrations of Benjamin Rabier, of the drawings and the King Ubn puppets of Alfred Jany and, probably because he was in love with her, of the paintings of Marie Laurencin. He also praised

the poet and Laurencin in his "Muse Inspiring the Poet."

He wrote amiably whimsical and occasionally highly percep-tive notes in various papers and was on close and friendly terms with Pablo Picasso, Francis Picabia and, some years later, Marcel Dochamp. He was the first to use the word "sur-realist" (with a hy-phen), which André Breton would annex for his own use 10 years later. The point he was trying to make when he coined this word was that art should not merely strive to copy reality, but should refer to a "reality beyond reality," a "sur-reality."

Two world wars later, Picasso once evoked him in a conversation with Andre Malraux: "Apollinaire, for instance, knew nothing about painting, and yet he had an instinct for the real thing. Poets often sense these things.

The exhibition (with a catalogue published by Gallimard) as-sembles the artists whom the poet mentioned — the texts are posted on the walls — and one gets the fleeting impression that he approached the subject as uninhing. edly as might a child rambin through an open field dotted sails colorful flowers, packing these

that suit him at the moment in fact, this brilliant man elso had his serious criteria. A major lesson to be learned from Apolinaire today is that the strategies of art are the same as those of like which is endlessly proliferating and bifurcating into strange and unexpected species. It was the spiritual operation feeding this constant invention of new solutions for art that fascinated him. And in this sense, as Philippe Dagen points out in the catalogue, while Picasso and Braque produced cubist paintings, they were not really "Cubists." The Cubists came after them, systematically

and unimaginatively exploiting a definite range of techniques.

In this realin, as Apollimani demonstrates despite the occasionally lightweight quality of his criticism, orthodoxy and degenatism can only be deadening. Casicism makes no claim to truth and Apollimane willingly, declared that he let himself be gooded by his emotions. But it should not be forgotten that, as Picasso. not be forgotten that, as Picasio noted, he had a subtle flair.

Apollinaire, finally, was a modernist, but he did not despise the past. The chief demand of modernity, as he saw it, was the one scrape the barnacles of liabit and technique from the keef of art to reveal its tree nature and restore it to its former sleekness

Apolimaire was wounded in the head in World War L. Hesurvived trepanning only to die of the Spanish flu in 1918, at the ag-

"Apollinaire, critique d'art, Parillon des Arts, 111 Rue Rambuteau, to May 9.

### At Auction, Words and Works on Wine

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

ARIS - The finest collection of works on wine ever to reach the auction market will be sold in Paris on Saturday - 650 items ranging from the earliest printed book on the subject to sought-after Art

Henri Rousseau, who portrayed

long had a market piche of their own, but wine, with its narrower public, has seldom attracted the quest for rarius displayed for 30 years by Kilian Fritsch, whose library will be dispersed at the Hötel Drouot auction.

The auctioneer Guy Loudmer

Deco posters commissioned by the marks the occasion with a lavish Mouton Rothschild, induced mod-Nicolas wine dealers. Mouton Rothschild, induced mod-catalogue by Gérard Oberlé—who ern artists, including Picasso and describes himself as a bibulous bib-liophile—that is a landmark in the ed paintings that were used on the Cooking and gastronomy have often recondite scholarship of wine labels of this renowned Bordeson

the only one in existence, of the catalogues distributed by the Nico-las chain of wine stores in France

annually starting in 1927. Illustrated by minor French artists, these **GALERIE MERMOZ** 6, rue Jean Mermoz - 75008 PARIS

graphic art in Paris in the years before World War II. Given away

In a lively postwar French ven-ture along these lines, Château present.

wine. Among the best results of the best results of the series is the label for the great 1975. is a complete collection, perhaps vintage done by Andy Warhol in an abstract style that could scarcely be farther from the copies of brand labels that launched his artistic rev-

For aficionados, the most proalbums — particularly those by cious item in the same albums — particularly those by cious item in the same copy to bring in \$25,000 — is a rare copy of a 15th-century book: the Tractation in Latin tus de Vino, a treatise in Latin believed to be the first printed book to customers at the time, the cata- on wine. Illustrated manuscripts logues first found a public among take the field of wine back centuwine buffs, then among museum ries, and the books and official documents on wine making and wine

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neuted between 1468-1498), The Aguny in the Cardon and Via Dolor a pair, oil on panel heightened with gold, 44x58 cm. each. Estimate: Refer to Department.

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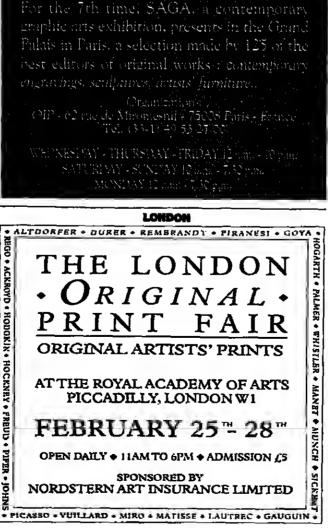
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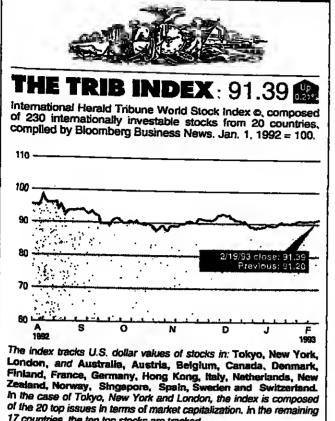


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#### **ECONOMIC SCENE**

### Corporate Tax Increase Holds Dangers for U.S.

drawbacks. But as a practical

mists are inclined to agree that matter few are particularly upset

"It's hard to get alarmed about a 2 percentage-point increase in the corporate tax rate," said Alan J. Auerbach, an economist at the University of Pennsylvania and, until recently, the chief economist at the Joint Tax Committee.

"I prefer lower rates and fewer preferences, including investment incentives," said Joel B. Slemrod, director of the Office of Tax Policy Research at the University of Michigan. "But it's not the

James M. Poterba, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said, "It's a tax on past investments," adding "a tax on something that can't be changed is a public-finance economist's

In general, economists favor low rates over high ones because they believe that the free market allocates resources better than government tax writers. And the existence of two parallel tax

## Business Split Over U.S. Tax Impact

By Steven Pearlstein Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — American

businesses are of two minds on whether President Bill Clinton's economic program will spur them to make the investments and add the jobs the administration has said are necessary to get the U.S. economy back on track.
Several executives warned that

the proposal for a new energy tax and other features of the plan could actually make U.S. products less competitive in interna-

At a construction company in Providence, Rhode Island, executives said the extra public-works spending proposed by the presi-dent should help it achieve a planned 15 percent increase in its work force this year.

ery by denying businesses the money they need to hire new But in Charlotte, North Carolina, the steel industry's leading mini-mill, Nucor Corp., said that

even a 10 percent increase in its sales would not result in any new hires because most of its plants were running well below capacity.

lo Beavertoo, Oregoo, the maker of Air Jordan basketball sboes predicted that any increased income taxes it would have to pay would be passed along to consumers in the form of higher prices. When it all shakes out, econo-

mists at DRI/McGraw Hill Inc. said Thursday, the "stimulus" portions of the Clinton plan should add half a percentage point to the growth in the U.S. economy this year and next. But conservative economists warned that higher energy and income taxes on wealthy individuals and corporations would eventually choke off a truly sustained recov-

Among the obvious losers from the president's plan are the nation's white-tablecloth restau-

rants that rely on expense-ac-count eating, which will now only partly qualify for tax deduction. The fuel tax proposed by the president will be just the latest blow to the U.S. aerospace industry, which is already reeling from billions of dollars in losses as a result of having too many airplanes chasing too few passengers. Across the country, many industries are in the midst of a

shakeout in which weak companies are laying off people in an effort to lower costs. At Nucor Corp., the steel pro-ducer based in Charlotte, the vice chairman, Samuel Siegel, said his

company would continue to invest aggressively in new plants and equipment, but not because of the 7 percent investment tax credit proposed by the president.

make decisions like that based or tax considerations," he said.

Like many in industry, Mr. Sie-gel pointed out that the proposed vestment tax credit is available for only two years, while it takes three or four years for a steel plant to move from an idea to actual construction.

Higher fuel costs are likely 10 raise the price of U.S. steel as much as \$5 a ton. That could result in the loss of some business to foreign sources. But for Nucor, which operates some of the industry's most energy-efficient facilities, that increase could allow it to steal some business from some of its larger competitors, Mr. Siegel

At Gilbane Construction Co. in Providence, Paul Choquette, the president, sees a real boost See EFFECTS, Page 9

### Projected Interest Saving Puzzles Bond Market

By Kenneth N. Gilpin New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Traders and dealers in the market for U.S. Treasury notes and bonds are skeptical about the Clinton team's projections that the government would save \$11.5 billion in interest expenses over the next four years by shifting away from longer-term securities and selling more shorter-term issues.

The subject is of vital importance to Treasury dealers, because a shift in the mix of securities sold would influence the price of outstanding long-term notes and bonds, as well as the direction of long-term interest

On the surface, a shift away from long-term notes and bonds to short-term bills looks like it could be a potential windfall for

By Brandon Mitchener

stional Herald Trihane

FRANKFURT - European markets ral-

lied briefly Friday after a contraction in Germany's money supply raised bopes of lower interest rates, but prices settled back when the Bundesbank explained the shrink-

The figure the Bundesbank considers its

age had been a statistical fluke.

the government, because short-term interest rates are currently about four full percentage points lower than 30-year bond yields.

Still, analysts said they were skeptical about the projected interest savings. Shortterm interest rates would need to remain low over the next four years to meet the projections, they said, and that assumption may rest on increasingly shaky ground as the economy

Moreover, huge amounts of debt now sold through 10-year ootes and 30-year bonds would need to be sold instead as three-month Treasury bills in order to meet the estimated

Finally, with 30-year bond yields at histor-

German M-3 Blip Stirs Brief Hopes of a Rate Cut

See DEBT, Page 9

January after having expanded 8.7 percent in

In Frankfurt, the DAX index of the 30

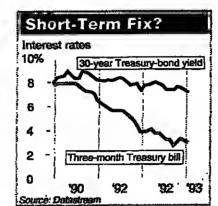
most-traded German blue chips rose 10.01 points to 1.682.27, its highest level in seven

months, before settling back to close at

German rates are closely watched, the CAC-

40 index of blue-chip French stocks jumped

lo Paris, where signs of any softening of



Because economists had predicted a

growth rate of 4.2 percent, markets initially

interpreted the M-3 figure as a surprise re-

versal that would immediately prompt an-

But while the figure might have been sur-

prising, it is also the result of an "extreme

exaggeration," Otmar Issing, the Bundes-bank's chief economist, said to a German

newspaper, warning against hopes for any quick consequences. Indeed, the Bundes-

other German interest-rate cut.

### **Trade Tensions** Rise as EC Urges **Farm Pact Vote**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches BRUSSELS — Tensions over farm trade flared up on Friday when oext meeting of foreign ministers. France revived its threat to veto a which is scheduled for March 8. France revived its threat to veto a controversial agricultural accord between the United States and Europe

France to use its veto, but in any after the EC farm commissioner case the deal oeeds only the sup-

urged a speedy vote on the pact.
The commissioner, Rene Steichen, said he was seeking to have the agricultural agreement put to a he a French veto." Mr. Steichen vote by European Community added.
states before France's legislative A French threat to veto an ECstates before France's legislative elections on March 21 and 28.

"We must make clear our intention to accept this accord," Mr. Steichen said. "11's good for the Community to at least have calm on this front."

In Paris, Agriculture Minister ed States, which is waiting for such Jean-Pierre Soisson said he would a chance the official said. veto the deal if the EC Commission asked farm ministers to vote on it. the interests of its farmers," he

France's ruling Socialists, who are expected to be driven out of office in the March elections, have faced strong protests from farmers over the accord's provisions that would restrict European produc-

tion of oilseeds. The agreement on oilseeds was a key step in opening the way for final negotiations to conclude the so-called Uruguay Round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to liberalize

Lombard rates unchanged on Thursday.

Extraordinary statistical factors will also

render the money supply figures for February and March susceptible to aberrations,

although it is clear that German monetary

growth is decelerating, Mr. Issing said, ac-

cording to an advance copy of the interview

to be published oo Saturday in the Frank-

See BUNDESBANK, Page 8

The main reason for the sharp contraction

furter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Mr. Steichen said that the accord would be put on the agenda for the

port of a majority — not all — of EC nations. "I do oot believe that there will

He said he would not expect

U.S. oilseed agreement would give the administration of President Bill Clinton the pretext it needs to launch a trade war, another EC official said. "It is the best way of renewing a trade war with the Unit-

"Mr. Soissoo also risks putting himself in the position of the biter "I will use France's veto power to bit, since the wines of Burgundy are block an accord that is contrary to in the front line of the range of retaliatory measures prepared by the U.S. administration in the event of an agricultural conflict,"
the official added.

Mr. Soisson is the president of the regional council of the wineproducing regioo of Burgundy. The dispute over oilseeds, dating to 1988, has muddled the waters of

trans-Atlantic farm-trade talks. In November, the United States and the Community agreed on a package that requires the Community to reduce the amount of acreage on which oilseeds are grown. The trading bloc refused to accept American demands for production caps on the crops.

The agreement was reached after a panel examining the oilseeds dispute under the auspices of the GATT ruled twice against the

Mr. Steichen said that was one reason be was looking for a speedy vote oo the issue. "I think it would be a good thing because we have lost two panels in GATT," Mr. Steichen said.

"We should show the Americans we stick to our agreements," he said, adding he feared the United States might backtrack if the EC hesitated in accepting the deal. (AP, AFP)

#### most reliable monetary barometer, the M-3 nearly 25 points to 1,949.55 on the M-3 news, before falling back to close at 1,938.17. money supply, contracted at a seasonally adjusted, annualized rate of 2.3 percent in

By Sylvia Nasar New York Times Service

EW YORK — If President Bill Clinton wants to jump-start investment and kick the American job machine into higher gear, why would be raise corporate taxes? Argu-ing that corporate tax makes capital more costly, favors debt financing and gums up the tax system, conservatives from Milton Friedman to Alan Greenspan have long advocated that it be

The Treasury could easily replace the \$100 billion or so it raises from corporations, they point out, by treating all businesses as partnerships and then taxing business owners—the share-holders—for profits or losses.

But opposition

Many public-finance econo- to the Clinton the corporate tax has serious move is muted.

by the president's proposal to raise the tax rate on large companies to 36 percent, from 34 percent. Combined with a temporary investment tax credit, they say, the increase is apt to raise money without discouraging new investment.

biggest deal in the world."

idea of a terrific tax."

systems, one for corporations, another for individuals, creates opportunities for people to shift income back and forth in hopes of

See TAX, Page 12

### Bentsen Talks Dollar To Low Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar
skidded to a record low against
the Japanese yen Friday after
Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen surprised the market with
an emphasic call for a stronger
yen to help shrink Japan's trade

"I'd like to see a stronger yen," Mr. Bentsen told reporters. "It would help us with trade."

Just after his comment, the dollar fell sharply in New York against the Japanese currency, closing at 118.32 yen, an altime low. The previous low for the dollar had been 118.65, set on Sept. 30.

Mr. Bentsen did not dwell on the subject in an appearance at the National Press Club in Washington but currency dealers interpreted his remark as the statement of a policy the ad-ministration will pursue aggres-

"It's been made especially clear that the U.S. administra-tion is pushing for a stronger yen to correct the trade imbalance with Japan," said Ronald H. Holzer, chief dealer at Har-ris Trust & Savings Bank in

The Bentsen comment also lent support to recent specula-tion that the Group of Seven major industrialized countries would recommend a higher yen when they meet in London on Feb. 27. That speculation has helped drive the dollar 5 percent lower against Japan's currency this month.

A stronger yen would make Japanese exports more expensive and could curb Japan's growing trade surpluses with other nations.

Figures released Thursday showed that more than half of the \$84.3 billion U.S. trade deficit in 1992 was with Japan. The \$49.6 billion deficit with Japan represented a \$6 billion dollar increase.

Mr. Bentsen's remark came bours after public comments by several Japanese officials expressing concern about the yen's rapid surge on foreignexchange markets.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters, "It will be troublesome if it moves too wildly," after the dollar fin-ished at 119.23, its lowest close ever in Tokyo.

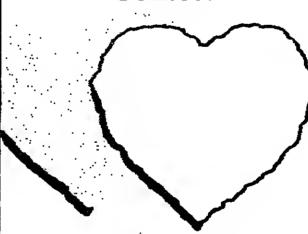
The Japanese government favors a strong yen, but without rapid surges or foreign-exchange market volatility. Just Wednes-day, the governor of the Bank of Japan, Yasushi Micno, said Japan should ensure that the yen stayed firm to help cut Japan's large trade surplus.

But on Friday, the minister See DOLLAR, Page 8

feb. 19

ECU

## Winners of the 1993 Valentine Classified Message Contest



TO MY MARVELOUS HUSBAND named Ed: In this you must not be misled - not for chances of money am I writing this honey. But because I'm so hoppy we're wad. Love, Mary

First Prize \$600 Mary McCuster Pregnin, France

Second Prize

F. Nakhleh London, England

L. M. B. YOU ARE THE UNLEADED PETROL FOR MY CATALYTIC CONVERTER LETS DRIVE ON.

Third Prize Roseanna Thìeblin Paris, France

Honorable mentions:

Pat Munro, Düsseldorf, Germany Jasmine M. Tani, Geneva, Switzerland

Janne Schustl, Innsbrück, Austria

Alix d'Anglejan-Chatillon, Paris, France

who will receive an IHT book. Congratulations!

Herald Eribune.

Clinton's economic program:

### Will it mean higher taxes for overseas Americans?

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**CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES** 

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### U.S./AT THE CLOSE

### **Program Trading** Sends Dow Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Stock prices ended higher on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday after computer-guided buy programs tied to the double-witching hour boosted shares.

MARKET DIARY

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had fallen 10 points on

#### N.Y. Stocks

Thursday, rebounded 19.99 points to close at 3,322.18.

Advancing common stocks outoumbered declining issues by about a 3-to-2 margin. Trading was active, with around 307 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

Standard & Poor's 500 Index gained 2.32 to 434.22 and the Nasdaq Combined Composite Index rose 1.17 to 663.62. The American Stock Exchange Market Value Index climbed 0.11 to 402.39.

A sharp loss in Philip Morris, the second-most active issue which was down 2% to 68 and is 8 key compo-nent of the Dow, put strain on the index. Other tobacco stocks were also lower on concerns about high-

(Continued from first finance page)

for International Trade and Indus-

try, Yoshiro Mori, warned that the yen could appreciate too much. "It

could have an adverse effect on

Japan's economy when it is in a

Finance Minister Yoshiro Haya-shi, who met with Mr. Bentsen last

weekend, attributed the ven's re-

cent surge to "speculative" moves.

Foreign Exchange

"To manipulate currency rates in a certain direction is a wrong

His deputy, the vice minister of finance for international affairs.

Tadao Chino, is currently in Wash-

ington where he is expected to hold

talks with Treasury officials this

Mr. Hayashi dismissed reports

that a stronger yen would be supported by finance ministers and

central bank governors of the G-7

oanoos at talks in London oext

week. "It is oothing but specula-

But he added: "We will continue

to watch carefully and make close

contacts with each nation," The G-

7 groups Britain, Canada, France,

Germany, Italy, Japan and the

Dealers said that because Japan's trade surpluses were still

growing, speculation about politi-

cal coordination to guide the yen

higher would oot disappear easily.

"Political pressure is driving the

slump," he said.

course." he said.

tion," he said.

United States.

er cigarette taxes in President Bill Clinton's economic program.

Investors were still trying to figure out the economic ramifications of the president's plan to boost taxes.

Some analysts were concerned that Mr. Clinton's plan to boost taxes would disrupt the economic recovery, causing corporate profits to sink. Others said the economic problems of raising taxes will be offset by low interest rates.

One pessimist is Byron Wien, a Morgan Stanley investment strategist. "Clintoo's program is going to put us back in a recession," he said. "The plan stunts consumer spending and increases corporate costs. That means corporate profits will go down."

On the other side are people like Maury Harris, a PaineWebber economist. "We still expect real economic growth of 3 percent in 1993 and growth should remain almost that high in 1994," he said.

Concern that the president's pro-

gram would hurt the economy was being offset somewhat by optimism about low interest rates, analysts

senior market strategist at IDEA, a

quarter 1992 base, but cautioned that the oumber was distorted because money-supply growth was so strong in the base period.

Low German inflation would

give the Bundesbank more room to ease the high interest rates, which have created strong demand for

At the close in New York, the

dollar stood at 1.6380 DM, up from

The U.S, currency also ended at

1.5090 Swiss francs, down from 1.5057 francs, and at 5.547 French

francs, down from 5.5057 francs, The British pound closed at \$1.454, up from \$1.4475, while the

Italian lire weakened to 1.570 per

dollar compared with 1,555 on

lira tumbled after Italy's finance

ery scandal sweeping the country. The Italian currency finished at

oearly 30-lira fall for the week.

(AP, AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg,

mark-denominated investments.

1.6315 DM on Thursday,

Thursday.

consulting firm.

DOLLAR: A Low Against the Yen

(Bloomberg, UPI)

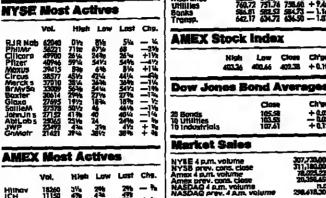
#### Dow Jones Averages The Dow Daily closings of the 331327 3347.54 3270.54 3322.10 + 19.99 1490.70 1506.62 1476.40 148.29 + 1.62 232.10 235.42 331.10 234.60 + 3.13 1227.01 1240.56 1214.05 1230.22 + 6.93 Dow Jones industriel average 3500 Standard & Poor's Indexes **NYSE** indexes Low Close Ch'e NASDAQ Indexes ASONDIF Vol. High Low Chy. AMEX Stock Index Nigh Low Close Chage 403.26 400.66 402.38 + 0.10

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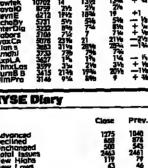
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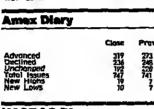
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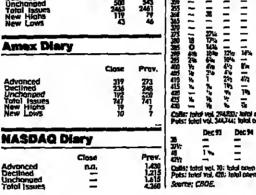
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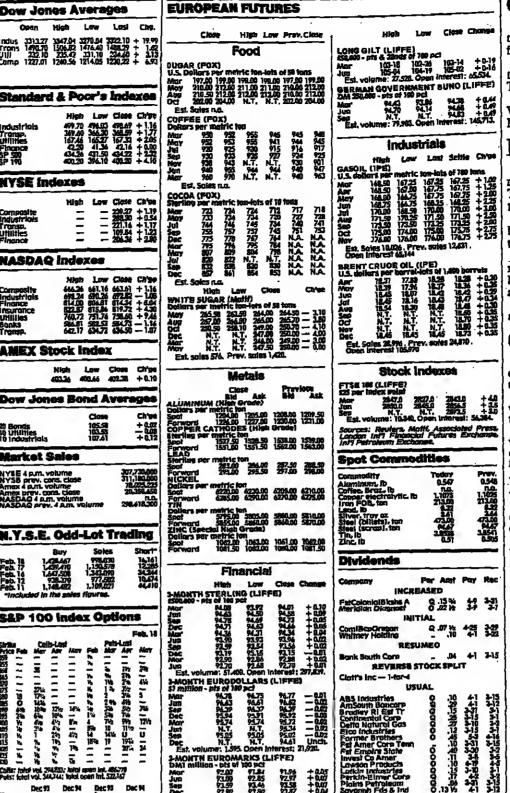
### hursday. In earlier European trading, the BUNDESBANK: M-3 Slows (Continued from first finance page) the mooth, for example. The

mioister, Giovanni Goria, and health minister, Francesco De Lor-enzo, resigned, Last week, Justice in January's mooey supply, a amount of cash in circulatioo in spokesman for the Bundesbank January also fell a sharp 8 billion said, was a "reversal of extraordi- DM to 1925 billioo DM, which is Minister Claudio Martelli quit af-ter becoming implicated in a bribnary factors" that had exacerbated most likely related to a tax on domoney supply growth in the fourth mestic interest income that went quarter of 1992, the base for the into effect at the beginning of the percentage comparison. 960.00 per Deutsche mark, from

953.75 late Thursday, making a Domestic nonbank institutions,

year, the Bundesbank said.

M-3 includes eash in circulation big players in recent currency inter- sight deposits, time deposits under veotion, transferred 26 billioo four years and most savings ac-



Court Allows Purchase of N.Y. Post NEW YORK (AP) — A bankruptcy judge approved Friday the sale of the New York Post to a buyer whose bill-collecting company is under fire from federal authorities because of alleged fraud.

Steven Hoffenberg oow must sell the sale to the federal judge handling the Securities and Exchange Commission case against his company,

Towers Financial Corp.

No date for that hearing has been set, but U.S. District Court Judge

No date for that hearing has been set, but U.S. District Court Judge Whitman Knapp has said that he views such a sale favorably as long as Mr. Hoffenberg's other assets are not moved to the Post.

### McDonnell/Pratt Team in Taiwan

TAIPEI (Bloomberg) - McDonnell Douglas Corp. and United Tech-TAIPEI (Bloomberg) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. and United Technologies Inc. said Friday they had sent teams of senior executives to nologies Inc. said Friday they had sent teams of senior executives to Taiwan to help restore the public's confidence in the MD-11 arifinar after the plane was grounded indefinitely by Taiwan's China Airlines.

The airline's MD-11s are powered by three PW-4000 turbofans made by United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney unit. During their visit, the two teams plan to provide details about the problems.

China Airlines decided to ground the plane after public outcry-grew in response to five engine-damaging compressor surges since last November 1.

response to five engine-damaging compressor surges since last November, as well as four other incidents involving circuit-breaker malfunctions

Pratt said it has already devised modifications to prevent the surges.

#### and installed them on the China Airlines MD-1 is. **GM Offers New Plan on Cutbacks**

DETROIT (AP) - General Motors Corp. offered Friday some white collar employees paid leave followed by mandatory departure as GM tried to thin its work force and dramatically cut costs.

tried to thin its work force and dramatically cut costs.

Salaried workers who have been with the company for at least a year will be eligible for fully paid leave of six to 15 months, depending on tenure. After that, they must quit.

GM officials hope the plan, plus attrition, will reduce the white-collar work force by another 8,000, to 71,000 people, by the end of the year. GM officials did not immediately know how many workers would be eligible for the near plan.

#### Lilly Confirms Government Inquiry

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) - A federal grand jury is investigating whethindianapolis (AP)—A federal grand jury is investigating whether Eli Lilly & Co. is complying with government rules covering the company's drug-manufacturing operations. Lilly said Friday.

The company said in a statement that it believed the inquiry stemmed from an agreement Lilly signed with the Food and Drug Administration in 1989 to improve quality control systems.

Lilly said that the government had not questioned the safety or effectiveness of any of its drugs.

Prince to Keep 9.99% of Citicorp

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Prince Waleed bin Talal of Sandi
Arabia, the largest single stockholder of Citicorp, said Friday that he
intended to sell over the next three months part of his stake in the banking. giant so that his ownership remained at 9,999 percent of the common stock outstanding.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the prince

said that based on the number of Citicorp common shares outstanding as of Jan. 31, it was estimated that he would sell from 9.2 million to 128

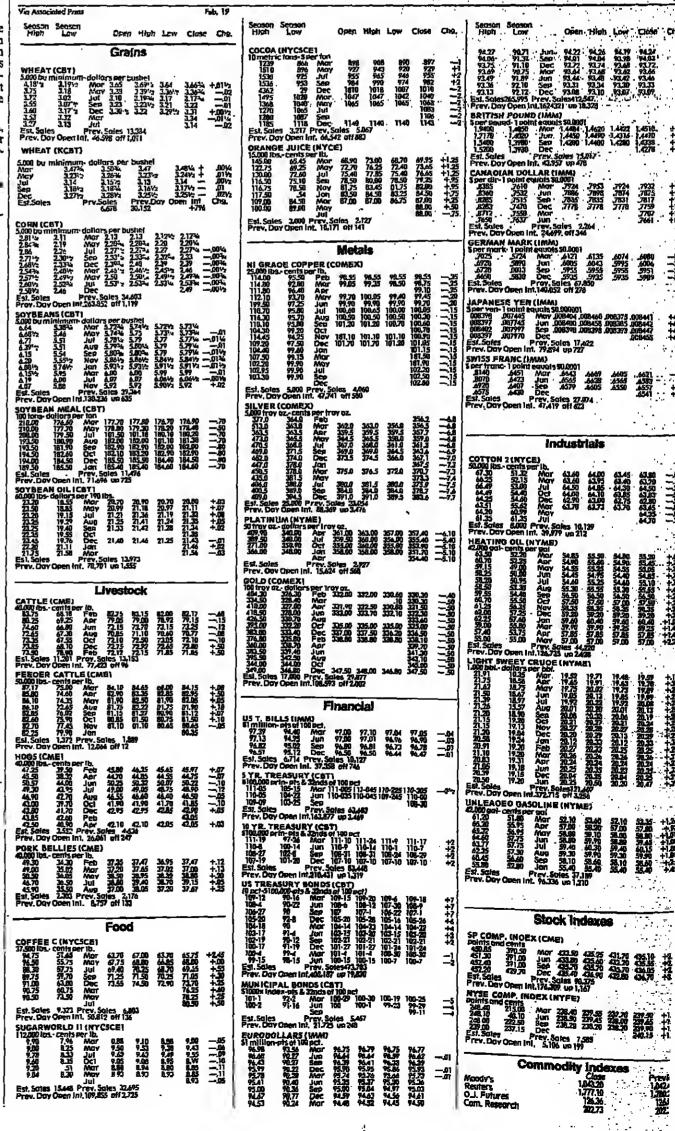
### Oxy Gets \$560 Million From Stock

LOS ANGELES (Renters) — Occidental Petroletim Corp. said Friday that it had privately placed 11.5 million shares of cumulative conventible preferred stock and received in exchange \$563 million, which it will use to pay off long-term debt.

The preferred stock has a liquidation preference of \$50 per share, plus accrued dividends, and is convertible after March 30 into common shares at an initial price of \$22.76 per share.

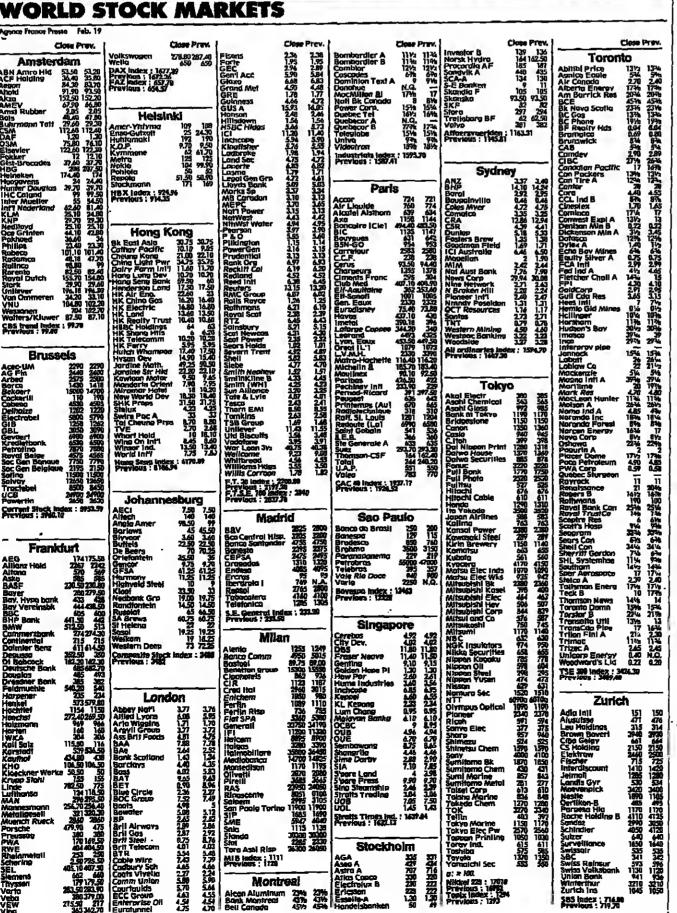
#### **U.S. FUTURES**

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حيكذا من الاجل

## Sweden May Boost Support for Krona

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches in Stockholm trading from early STOCKHOLM — Sweden's lows around 4.67. The Rikshank central bank said Friday it might buy more kronor than it had previously pledged in order to better

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support the currency.
The Riksbank already has said it would sell a large part of more than 50 billion kronor (\$6.6 billion) in foreign-currency borrowings to buy kronor, noted Eva Srejber, head of the Riksbank's monetary

and currency policy section.
In a written comment to the financial daily Dagens Industri, she said that "in addition, there could be further sums as part of programs that have not yet been decided." Ms. Srejber also said the Riksbank had supported the krona on the open market for a total of 7.5 bil-lion kronor so far this year. She characterized this amount as small in relation to total foreign-currency borrowing plans, set at 52 billion kronor for the first quarter of 1993.

The krona strengthened to 4.6120 against the Deutsche mark

confirmed that it bought kronor during the morning after the cur-rency touched its lowest level against the mark since the krona was floated last Nov. 19.

Nils Lundgren, chief economist of Nordbanken, said the krona's weakness was a result of companies and individuals in Sweden buying back foreign loans.

In London, meanwhile, the Central Bank of Ireland said it was lowering its key short-term facility rate to 13.0 percent from 13.75 percent, effective Monday.

The Irish punt was devalued by 10 percent against all other currencies in the European exchange-rate mechanism on Jan. 30, following months of speculative selling of the currency. The facility rate had been suspended between Nov. 23 last year and Feb. 5 this year, to deter selling of the punt.

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

### Is What's Good for Fiat Good for Milan?

MILAN - Shares in Fiat SpA have surged 20 percent in the past week, leaving analysts puzzled and raising fears that the Milan

bourse's image may suffer as a result. "It doesn't do its reputation much good," said William Cowan, an analyst at James Capel & Co. in London. "It'll make people wary of the market, even if the Milanese are rejoicing.

From a closing price of 4,520 lire (\$2,90) on Feb. 11, Fiat ordinary shares surged 19 per-cent to close at 5,385 lire Thursday. On Fri-day, the shares stalled, closing at 5,360 lire. On some days this week, Fiat ordinary and savings shares accounted for almost a quarter of the entire market's turnover. Fiat's surge

spread to other companies controlled by the Agnelli family, which together account for 12 percent of the Milan market's capitalization. Fial was boosted by rumors that the company was in talks with outside concerns about taking a stake. The rumored partners included PSA Peugeot Citroen SA, Toyota Motor Co., or Deutsche Bank AG; the German hank already has a 2.6 percent stake. Fiat has repeatedly denied the rumors, yet the shares kept rising. New rumors erupted:

the Agnelli family itself was buying up

shares: Fiat was about to hold a press conference; Fiat was about to sell off some divisions. Each new rumor was denied.

All this worries market analysts. "If there is something to these stories, then there is clearly insider trading going on, which will create a scandal," said a trader at Albertini & Co. "If there isn't any news, then the problem is that you have a market where just about the

'If there isn't any news, then you have a market where a blue chip rises 20 percent just on rumors.

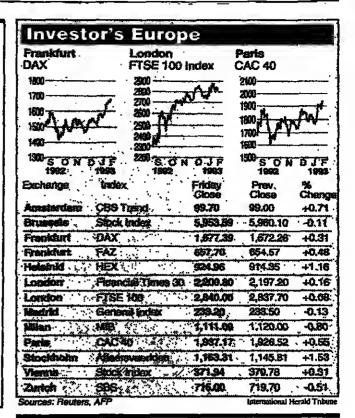
biggest blue chip rises 20 percent just on rumors," the trader said. "How do you tell people to invest in a market like that?" Some analysts said Fiat's rise was not that strange."It's a composite effect of many things," said Carlo Digrandi, an analyst at Nomura Research in Milan. He said Fiat's annual letter to shareholders, issued on Jan. 28, indicated the group's decline in profits in addition, he said, some recent research re-ports, notably one from CS First Boston released Wednesday, said the company could now be set for a rebound because of a slew of new models, lower wage costs and a devalued

The improved outlook for Fiat encouraged foreign funds to buy the stock, which excited local speculators who see the arrival of any foreign buyers as a sign that a flood of money is about to descend, Mr. Digrandi said.

Then came the rumors, "and no one com-pletely believed the denials," he said. Capel's Mr. Cowan, however, said the fundamental reasons for buying Fiat were slim. "Even the First Boston report, which is the most optimistic, doesn't expect Fiat to get to even half its 1989 earnings until 1996," he

said. "That's not wildly encouraging."

One reason Fiat shares have not declined with each denial, analysts said, is that market players in Milan often do not believe Italian companies, which generally divulge much less information than those in France or Britain. Another reason, they said, is that insider trading is rife. Speculators took each wave of buying as confirmation that something was happening.



#### Charity for DAF Begins at Home

AMSTERDAM - From Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers to school children, the Dutch dug deep into their own pockets on Friday to raise money for the truckmaker DAF NV.

While banks hesitate over a rescue package, the public pledged more than 7 million guilders (\$3.8 million) to help build s new DAF from the ruins of the old company, which had to file for protection from creditors two weeks ago.

### EC Abandons Bid to Develop an HDTV Standard

By Richard W. Stevenson New York Times Service

LONDON - The European Community will abandon development of its technology for a new generation of televisions, officials said, bowing to the reality that more ad-vanced systems under consideration in the United States will almost certainly become

the worldwide standard. pean-developed high-definition system on broadcasters and program producers later in the decade, Martin Bangemann, the Com-munity's industry and technology commissioner, acknowledged that there was no point

in supporting a technology that had already been overtaken in the race to provide supersharp television pictures.

European officials said they were not conceding to the United States the right to dictate a worldwide standard. But they said they believed that some form of the technology being tested in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission would become the global norm.

The systems being studied by the FCC are all based on digital technology, in which broadcast signals are broken down into the Os and Is of computer language. The United States is expected to choose a standard from among a number of competing digital formats within the next year.

In developing high-definition television, one of the most hotly contested new technol-ogies of this decade, Europe and Japan both initially concentrated on the current analog. or wave, broadcasting systems, believing that digital systems were years away.

But rapid advances in digital technology, primarily in the United States, have led broadcasters and electronics companies in Europe to oppose the adoption of an analog standard. Britain has for several months blocked an EC plan to spend a further \$600 million on the European technology, saying the money would be wasted since the system

would not be commercially viable.
"We're not saying that whatever the U.S. does, Europe will adopt," said one European

nymity. "A global standard is the best way of course. If you have a European norm only, you can protect your own market, but you can't get access to others."

Japan, too, has recognized that its analog system may not be able to compete worldwide. NHK, the Japanese broadcasting company, last week pulled its analog technology out of the FCC's competition in the United

The European Community had made developing a high-definition television system

a centerpiece of its industrial policy. It pumped an estimated S1 billion of public funds into the effort.

#### **Very briefly:**

 The British Treasury's team of independent economic advisers said in their first report that that they were unsure if interest rates were low enough; the team, appointed at the end of last year, also said that there should be no explicit target for the pound's exchange rate and that Britain should not return early to the exchange-rate mechanism.

· East German engineering unions moved closer to confrontation when talks on employers' sttempts to cancel a previously agreed wage increase broke down in two states following failed talks in two other states earlier

 The German Automobile Industry Association said new car registrations fell 27.5 percent in January from a year ago, to 238,246 vehicles, and warned that sales were expected to shrink by up to 20 percent this year due to a slowing economy.

 Pierson Heldring & Pierson and Bank Mees & Hope, two Dutch banks owned by ABN-AMRO Holding NV, said that they would slash one-fifth of their combined work force over three years as part of a merger plan announced in November.

 Lloyd's of London said it would cut its staff to 1,900 from 2,200 by the end of February and to 1,600 by the end of 1993.

TAP, the Portuguese airline, said it would phase out Air Atlantis SA, its charter subsidiary, as part of a program to cut beavy losses.

· Volkswagen AG said it was likely to extend its schedule of shortened working hours into the second quarter of 1993. The company's main plant in Wolfsburg has scheduled 14 days of shortened work in the first quarter of the year.

· United Biscuits Holdings PLC said it may sell Terry's of York, s subsidiary specializing in chocolate; analysts said the company was probably worth between £170 million (\$245 million) and £200 million.

Trenhandanstalt, the agency charged with selling off East German industry, said it would remain active until at least the end of 1994.

• RWE AG, the German energy concern, posted net profit of 395 million Deutsche marks (\$239 million) in the first half of 1992, hardly changed from 398 million DM last year; the company said it expected to maintain sales, profit and the dividend for the full year,

 DG Bank of Germany said operating profit in 1992 jumped to 340 million DM from 94 million DM and the bank attributed much of the rise Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX

#### In recommending on Thursday that the Community drop its plan to impose s Euro-

Herald Eribune

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### EFFECTS: Business Split Over Clinton Tax Proposals DEBT: Interest Saving Plan Puzzles Treasury Market

(Continued from first finance page) from the Clinton plan, "We've had three projects in the \$100 million range that have been put on the back burner in the last few months and I can think of st least one where these tax incentives will make a difference," he said.

Mr. Gilbane manages big construction projects like the new international terminal at Chicago's O'Hare airport, using subcontractors to provide most of the manual labor. More recently, however, the company bas made a push into highway, bridge and pollution control facilities construction - exactly the areas targeted by Mr. Clinton for additional funding.

As a result, Mr. Gilbane expects the company to grow 15 percent to 20 percent this year, adding "signif-



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icantly" to his 900 permanent em- would put the company in s bind. ployees.

drug industry to be one of the engines of growth in the future, but si Eli Lilly & Co., executives were still smarting from Mr. Clinton's criticism of their prices and were unimpressed with the details of his economic plan.

W. Leigh Thompson, the company's chief scientific officer, said higher energy and income taxes, and the proposed elimination of a special tax break for its manufacturing facility in Puerto Rico, ers in the form of higher prices.

In the current political environ-Many economists look to the ment, he said, it was impossible to pass along higher costs in the form

of higher drug prices. Another company that prides itself on its research and development is Nike Inc., the Oregon shoemaker, which claims to spend more than all of its competitors combined. But its president, Richard Donabue, said that that effort would be unaffected by higher taxes on profit, which be expects will

#### (Continued from first finance page) ic lows, traders and analysts questioned the wisdom of selling less

long-term debt.

The Treasury makes every effort to sell its debt in the least costly, most efficient way," said Richard M. Kelly, chairman and chief executive of Anbrey G. Lanston & Co., a primary dealer in government securities, "But given their huge borrowing needs currently and prospectively, it makes no sense to be cutting back in any simply be passed along to consummaturity area."

Questions about the administra-

#### tion's projections and tactics grew Thursday after Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said that although seemed consistent with what the Treasury said and did late last month, when it announced the the Treasury was studying the matquarterly refunding auctions held ter, there would be no "radical in early February, At that time, the

change" in the mix of Treasury securities to be sold. "I had been assuming that a major reduction in the amount of bonds to be sold was virtually assured," said Louis Crandall, chief economist at R.H. Wrightson & Associates, s Wall Street economic consulting firm, "But Socretary

Bentsen's muddled the waters all In fact, Mr. Bentsen's comments and six-month bills each week.

Department, but by White Honse budget director Leon Panetta's Of-

fice of Management and Budget. Currently, the government sells about \$20 billion of three-month

Treasury cut the amount of 30-year

bonds sold to \$9 billion from \$10

savings released late Wednesday

were not produced by the Treasury

However, the estimated interest

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### ANNOUNCEMENT

### INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY WHITE GOODS PLANT

The Engineering Industries Holding Company owned by the Government of Egypt, and its affiliate El Nasr Company for Electrical and Electronic apparatus announce the proposed divestiture of the White Goods Plant.

The White Goods Plant, a new plant, produces refrigerators, washing machines (white goods) under the Philips brand. The Plant primarily does assembly using imported Philips components to produce high quality appliances. The plant has the option of using the Philips name alone of Philips/Whirlpool until 1997.

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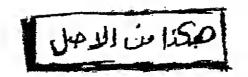
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### Thai Central Bank Reassures Markets by Buoying First City

BANGKOK — The Bank of launched a crackdown on share manipulation. local markets by orchestrating a government bailout of First City lovestment Co., a finance company that collapsed earlier this week.

The central bank will take a 27 percent stake in First City through its Fund for Rehabilitation and Development of Financial Institutes, Governor Vijit Supinit said. Also, the state-controlled Industrial Finance Cosp. of Thailand will take a 10 percent stake and gain management control, Mr. Vijit

First City also will receive a soft loan from the central bank to repay deposits on promissory notes, Mr.

The finance company triggered a stock market tumble on Monday when it told authorities it could not repay its debts. First City had faced a steady run on its deposits since

The Stock Exchange of Thailand index, which fell nearly 2 percent in the first hour of trading Friday, recovered to close 1.37 points higher at 962.80. The index was still down 3.6 percent this week.

Brokers said investors were reassured by the central bank's action. "Morale improved and investors tried to buy fundamental stocks," said Chutchaval Thanvarachon, vice-president of securities at Thai Fuji Finance and Securities.

Others were still bearish. A broker at Union Securities said she felt the market would remain skittish for at least a month unless the government or the Bank of Thai-iand says it will help the market, which would be very silly."

The market also has been hit by rumors that several other finance companies were facing runs from

City was "a problem of a company which should not affect the whole finance sector."

The central bank said that a restructured First City was expected to resume business within 45 days. Mr. Vijit also said the central bank had a responsibility to decide whether to take punitive action against First City's management,

but he did not elaborate. Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai said Thursday that someone or some organization would have to be

punished for the First City fiasco. "Whoever caused something to happen will have to bear the consequences," he said. "We will have to investigate the facts."

Media and business circles have

criticized the Securities and Exchange Commission, the stock exchange and the central bank for not regulating the company carefully. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Hong Kong Airport Head Ousted

### Government Says Work on Project Won't Be Slowed

HONG KONG - Local politicians were concerned Friday by the surprise replacement of the head of Hong Kong's Provisional Airport Authority, and demanded that the government explain why Richard Allen was replaced by Henry Townsend.

But a government spokesman said the manage-ment change, which was announced Thursday night, would not slow work on the colony's contro-

versial \$22.5 billion new airport.
One Legislative Council member said he intended to ask the government for an explanation of its action. "We know that the airport core program is working to a very tight schedule." said Leong Chehung, the council member. "How much will this hold up the whole thing?"

China has been trying to block the airport, one of the world's biggest infrastructure projects, arguing that it is too expensive and will saddle Beijing with debt after Hong Kong's 1997 transition to

Chinese sovereignty.

The project includes roads, railways, bridges and a tunnel as well as a new airport. In the last five months, hopes for a breakthrough

have been frustrated by the Chinese-British dispute over political reform in the territory. But Hong Kong has pressed ahead and the government is confident the new airport authority appointee will maintain the project's momentum, the government spokesman said.

"The government remains fully committed to completing the airport at Chek Lap Kok to the maximum extent possible by 1997," the spokes-

Mr. Allen was appointed two years ago on a contract due to run through 1997. But there have been complaints over his management style and consultants have protested over conditions imposed on airport contracts.

One report said that angry consultants may have ganged up against Mr. Allen to force him out.

An airport authority spokesman said in a statement the decision that Mr. Allen be replaced was munial and that Mr. Townsend would take over immediately. Until recently. Mr. Townsend was consultant project manager on Hong Kong's Airport Core Program, working in the government's New Airport Projects Coordination Office.

The authority spokesman said he had been closely involved for three years with the proposed



### **Pioneer Net Plummets**

TOKYO - Pioneer Electronic Corp. said Friday its group net profit had plunged nearly 61 percent in the last three months of 1992. Sluggish domestic sales and a strong yen depressed profit in the financial third quarter to 4.91 billion yen (\$41.2 million), after 12.52 billion yen a year earlier, it said. Pioneer's global revenue was down 9.6 percent, at 167 billion yen, mainly depressed by lower sales in Japan.
The andio maker, which shocked Japan with its plan to force 35 managers to retire early, also said it would cut the salaries of 25

executives by up to 20 percent because of its poor performance. Pioneer also cut its forecast for net profit in the year that ends March 31 to 16.3 billioo yen, from a November forecast of 21.8 billion yen, Managing Director Masaaki Sono said. Pioneer had net profit of 17.81 billion yen the previous financial year.

"Looking ahead," the company said, "we will continue to encounter a difficult operating environment caused by economic uncertainty worldwide, unstable exchange rates and intensifying competition in our major markets."

Separately, Akai Electric Co. announced a loss of 554 million year for its financial year, which ended Nov. 30, compared with a profit of 1.7 billion yen the year earlier.

### Honda Profit Weakens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - Honda Motor Co. said Friday its group pretax earnings had dropped 16.9 percent in the third quarter, to 18.2 billion yen (\$146 million), as sales declined in virtually all markets except Asia.

The company announced an even sharper decline in net profit in the three months ended Dec. 31, although operating earnings were up slightly.

Worldwide sales fell 6.7 percent to 976 billion yen, depressed by sharply lower car sales that offset increased sales of motorcy-

Car revenue fell 10.1 percent to 785 billion yen, while volume was down 6.9 percent to

But analysts said cost-cutting measures and a stronger U.S. market would boost the company's carnings in the year ahead.

### Scramble for Stock Hurts Hong Kong

Bloomberg Business News
HONG KONG — The bead of the future Hong Kong Monetary Authority says the enormous demand for several recent initial public offers of stock is burting Hong Kong's status as an international financial center.

"We have people saying that this sort of thing only happens in Hong Kong, that it is Mickey Mouse, and that is damaging to our credibility as a financial center," said loseph Yam, chief executive-designate of the agency, in an interview.

The authority, which is expected to be in full

operation in April, will act as Hong Kong's quasi-central bank, though it will be answerable to the colony's government. Mr. Yam's comments follow the record 657times oversubscription for an offer by a China-controlled automobile company, Denway In-vestment, last week, and the subsequent

opening of an inquiry by Mr. Yam and other senior government officials into the possible risks oversubscription poses to the banking

The Denway flotation attracted 240 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$31 billion) worth of funds from applicants - about four times the value of the banknotes in circulation in the colony for just 362 million dollars in shares available for public subscription. The sum was a record for a share offer. The

demand for funds created by the offering pushed interbank interest rates up briefly and forced the Office of the Exchange Fund, which is the precursor to the Monetary Authority, to

inject funds into the money markets. Mr. Yam said that such an oversubscription in the United States could lead the issuer to sue the underwriters for oot pricing correctly.

tential impact on the banking system was focusing on what might happen if one of the parties involved in an issue went bankrupt.

Mr. Yam also said the monetary authority

intended for the first time in invest part of Hong Kong's buge Exchange Fund reserves in equities. But it would be the U.S. stock market rather than the Hong Kong exchange that would receive money from the fund, which is kept as a war chest to defend the stability of the

Hong Kong dollar.
We are thinking in terms of going into U.S. equities but possibly on a passive basis to start with an index-fund type of management," said Mr. Yam.

Last July, the Hong Kong government said the Exchange Fund had 236.1 billion dollars in assets at the end of 1991.

#### Very briefly:

economy burt the island's export boom.

The Australian government and trade union leaders agreed to tie increased wage and pension benefits over the oext three years to a target of creating 500,000 new jobs.

. Toyota Motor Corp. said it would issue \$1.5 billion worth of five-year bonds on the Euromarket oext week, adding that the issue would be the largest Eurobond float by a private company. The Eurobonds will pay for redemption of bonds with worthless warrants issued by Toyota in 1989. • Taiwan growth in gross national product terms slowed to 6.06 percent last year, from 7.24 percent in 1991, as the weakness of the global

· Sony Corp., battered by poor sales in audio and video equipment, has shifted some 100 clerical workers to its sales section and is cutting back on hiring, a company official said.

 John Fairfax Holdings Ltd. posted a net profit of 36 million Australian dollars (\$24.7 million) for the six months ended Dec. 31. No comparable figures were available for the year-earlier period, when Fairfax was in the

Japan's money supply continued to shrink in January for the fifth consecutive month but its recent declining trend appeared to have hit

• NKK Corp., the Japanese steelmaker, signed an agreement with Taiwan's Macronix International Co. to jointly develop an advanced 16megabit flash memory chip for electronics products.

· Asahi Breweries Ltd. reported a fall of 19.57 percent in current profit to 14,034 billion yen (\$110 million) for 1992.

• Faji Xerox Co. said it had signed a contract with Apple Computer Inc. to supply its small laser printers on an original-equipment-manufacturer basis to expand its printer business, Fuji Photo Film Co. and Xerox Corp. each hold 50 percent stakes in Fuji Xerox.

• NSK Ltd. of Japan will supply South Korea's top automakers with air bags, a company spokesman said; the purchasers include Daewoo Motor Co. and Hyundai Motor Co.

· Singapore Press Holdings said it was sconring the world for journalistic talent to position itself to build an Asian news network that would eventually reduce its reliance on news agencies.

Bloomberg, Reiders, AFP, AFX, AP

### Westpac's New Executive Wants to 'Get It Right'

DN YILD PE 180s High Law/Lohes/Chrys High Low Stock

chief executive of Westpac Banking cles and other products. Corp., said in his first public appearance Friday that he planned to turn the ailing bank into the best-

435,000 units.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

SYDNEY - Bob Joss, the new say if the bank would show a firsthalf profit following a loss in 1992 of 1.56 billion Australian dollars

(\$1.07 million). He also declined to discuss the managed financial institution in fate of the bank's dividend, which "We'll he moving fast," he said. was halved last year. Time is of the essence. We have a Mr. Joss, 51, is a former execu-

great deal of ergency about getting tive of Wells Fargo & Co. who was recruited by the Westpac board af-But Mr. Joss was short on details ter a calamitous year that soured its

about his strategy after only five public reputation along with its and big shareholders are important days on the job, and he declined to earnings. He replaced Frank Conroy, who abruptly quit in December following a reported dispute with Kerry Packer, the bank's secood-largest shareholder, over the

pace and extent of restructuring. Mr. Joss said that he would be

interested in the views of Mr. Packer, who resigned last month after only one week on the board in a dispute over the restructuring plan. "Mr. Packer is a big shareholder

to me," Mr. Joss said, "I'm a shareholder-oriented person and I want to get shareholders' views about how they think we can enhance the value of the firm." Westpac shares have been creep-

ing higher since Mr. Joss was ap-pointed, after hitting a low of 2.49 dollars in early November. The stock closed at 3.22 dollars on Friday, compared with 4.02 dollars a

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the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

### TAX: Clinton's Higher Levy Could Encourage Debt and Hurt Investment

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(Continued from first finance page) local taxes). That is higher than evading the tax man, along with Britain's 33 percent rate but still plenty of make-work for tax law-

What is more worrisome to economists is that in a global economy populated by huge multinational corporations, raising corporate tax rates could actually reduce the Treasury's take by encouraging companies to report less income here and more in tax-friendlier na-

"The lower the rate," Mr. Slemrod said, "the greater incentives multinationals have to report in-

come in the United States. Still, the proposed increase would push the United States rate up only to 42.3 percent from 40.3 (including 6.5 percent of state and

comfortably below Germany's 45.5 percent and Japan's 51 percent.

The corporate tax also encourages debi financing, an inclination that got lots of companies in hot water when the 1980s economic boom abruptly ended. That is because the corporate tax is a double whammy. The IRS peels off 34 cents of a dollar earned by a company and if the remaining 66 cents is paid out in dividends, Washing ton collects another 20 cents (31 percent of 66 cents) from shareholders. Since interest is deductible, the company can avoid the second whack by borrowing to pay for its new plant rather than selling

stock to shareholders.

lax is 34 cents for a dollar of profroughly 3 percent more.

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fore discourage investment in new

help the growth of productivity and living standards.

uipment and plants that would

would have to earn 12.5 cents,

The biggest worry is that higher corporate taxes will raise the cost of capital to corporations and there-would raise the cost of capital and

discourage investment."
In fact, though, the Clinton administration also wants to revive investment breaks that were done away with in the 1986 tax reform. It A higher rate would indeed make capital more costly for the following reason: Say investors demand a return of 8 percent. If the corporate test in 24 cents for a dellar of profis proposing a two-year, 7 percent investment tax credit for big businesses and a permanent one for small companies, which would deits, a company has to earn 12.1 cents for every dollar invested to pay them the return they want. With a higher 36 percent rate, they

The Treasury estimates that the credits would cost about \$28.9 bil-"If President Clinton simply lion a year over the next five years. raised the corporate income tax a bit less than the \$30.6 billion the and did not change the investment rate increase is expected to bring in.

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Friday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, it is updated twice a year.

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Friday's Closing

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### Fiscal Pain? Time to See Tax Doctor

O the sums didn't add up, and the news from President Clintoo for the middle class U.S. taxpayer is worse than some people expected. particularly for expatriate taxpayers, who domestic conoterparts.

The key to it all is planning Lawyers and Accumtants have their own devious lan-52.25cs, the subtexts of which are, invariably, that it's all going to cost you a lot of money. but there is one of their professional apho-There in at does have a kernel of plain truth to ii. The best time to take professional advice is recore the problem occurs, not afterward. and the good oews is that even though, as the ! hinese proverb has it, it is later than you mink, it's still oot too late. In other words, the taxation burden is going to get heavier, but there is still time to do a little totelligent second-guessing of where the fis-

cal weight will be greatest. The circumstances of expatriates vary according to taxation, currencies, indemnity deals etc. But the rule is still good: If ever there was a time to go see your tax lawyer or accountant, that moment is now.

# In Europe, the Year of the Bond

### **Expected Interest Rate Cuts Would Favor High Yielders**

By Rupert Bruce

ITH a rare degree of consensus, bond pundits are forecasting that European markets will be second to none this year — 81 least to local currency terms. They believe sharp falls in interest rates will precipitate strong bond rallies.

But before the good oews comes the bad: The consensus view, which is not necessarily itself correct, is that the dollar will strengtheo this year. The necessary inference is that dollar-based investors will have to offset burgeoning bond prices and a good income stream against a stronger greenback. The bottom line is that, for dollar investors, more German marks or French francs do not nec-

essarily mean more money. The markets that are predicted to outperform all others will, apparently, be the higher yielding ones because when rates start to fall they will bave the furthest to go. Those generally favored are: France, Denmark, Spain and Ireland. Italy, another high yield-

er, is liked by a few as a high-risk option. The players are already taking their positions. In January alone, the total return (capital gain plus income yield) from Spain's bond market was 4.36 percent in local currency terms, according to figures prepared by Kemper Iovestment Management Co. Denmark, similarly, returned 3.12 percent,

and Italy, 2.95 percent. This month, investors have been given a further spur into these markets by the cut in German short-term rates on Feb. 4, a cut in Italian rates and suggestions of a cut in

Robert Barrie, European economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London, said that following the German rate cut, the time was right to buy high yielders. He believes that the Germans may now relax their rates fairly quickly, allowing other European countries to follow.

"The race is on to invest in the higher yielding markets," he said. "This was always going to be a question of timing and to some extent it still is. There are people who think that the problems in the exchange rate mechanism are oot over yet."

Martin Wooller, director, fixed income, at Fidelity Investments in London, has a classic approach. Some 60 percent of the assets in his dollar-denominated offshore International Bond Fund are European.

"You will find the Bundesbank going in for a very aggressive relaxation of linterest rate] policy in the latter half of the year," he said. "That in turn will take all the steam out of the ERM."

When this happens, the countries with the highest interest rates will be able to drop them fastest, Mr. Wooller added, because the threat that their currencies might be devalued will be reduced.

"In that environment, the best-performing markets will therefore be the markets whose spread [the differential between interest rates] has widened massively relative to Germany. Now, that means Denmark, Ireland, France and Spain, And, in our opinion, that is where you should put the bulk of your

There is also a resurrection of the old convergence argument, that the drive to monetary unioo will push interest rates

down to the level of Germany's. Gordon Johns, managing director of Kemper Investment Management Co. in London, has 55 percent of the Kemper Global Income Fund, a U.S. domestic mutual fund, in Europe, but not for reasons of

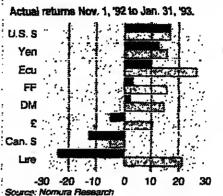
coovergence. "It is an interpretation but I do not think it is the right way to look at it." Mr. Johns said. "The question of convergence is either something that is not important, or, alternatively, it is something that is bound up in the question of is Maastricht still alive and what kind of progress can be made towards real economie convergence, and, frankly. I think that is an unanswerable question."

EMPER'S favored markets are Ireland and Denmark. In both countries. Kemper believes that interest rates have been kept higher than is warranted by domestic economies purely to defend their currencies' parities in the ERM. The difference is that Ireland has already devalued its punt by 10 percent, while Denmark may yet be forced to devalue the krone. With this in mind, said Mr. Johns, any investment in Danish boods should be hedged against a fall in the curren-

All these arguments for buying European bonds seem remarkably simple, so where is the catch? For dollar-based investors it lies in another consensus view: that the dollar is set to carry on rising against European cur-

#### **Going On a Roll?**

Annualized return on 10-year bonds. in U.S. dollar terms, El in local currency.



Mr. Johns said: "U.S. dollar investors should be looking very carefully at investing in ooo-dollar bond markets, particularly Eu-rope, because I think that 1993 will be a somewhat tricky year for the U.S. bond market and be a much better year elsewhere. particularly in Europe.

But the trouble is that that will be on a background of. I think, continuing U.S. dol-lar currency strength, And, therefore, if you are going to do that, it has got to be on a currency-hedged basis, or using a mutual fund, such as we have, where we actively

hedge the currency exposure."
For this reason, Kemper's fund is 90 percent hedged into the dollar, Fidelity's is 80 percent and Guinness Flight, a British investment manager, has hedged its offshore dollar-denominated Global Bond Fund 72.5 percent into the dollar, although 75 percent of its assets are European.

But hedging is expensive. Kevin Colglazer, a fund manager with Guinness Flight, said it might conceivably cost a fund its entire capital gain for this year, leaving investors with

just their income yield. He aims to minimize

the cost by taking the hedge off when the

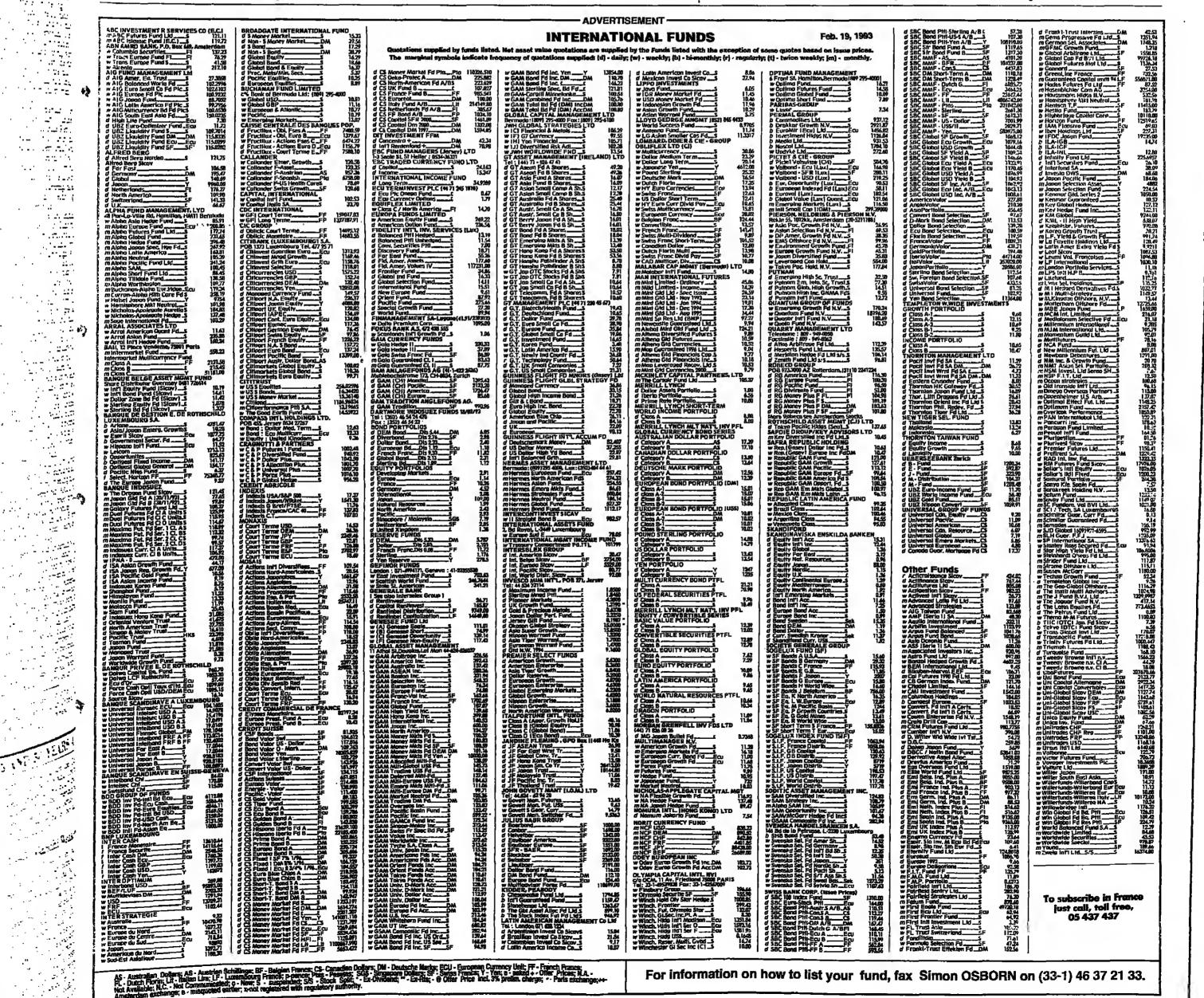
dollar appears to be taking a pause in its bull

Forecast returns through Mar. 31, '93.

Lire

Kemper only bas 55 percent of its fund in European assets partly because of the cost of hedging their attraction.

Mr. Wooller believes another catch may lie in one of the financial markets' bestknown maxims: that any consensus view is bound to be wrong. The rogue elements that he believes could spoil the cosy outlook for bond markets include: Germany failing to case interest rates, a surprise, post-election French decision to devalue the franc, or increasing unrest in Russia.



For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

## Italian Market Between Scandal and Privatization

By Karina Robinson

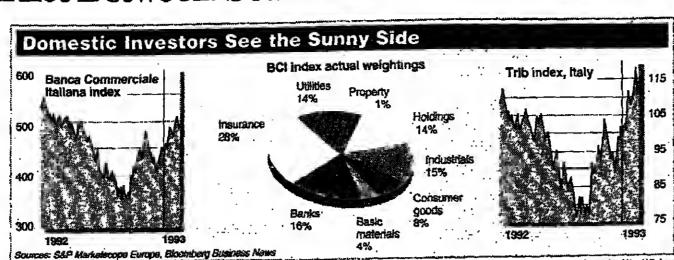
HE Italian stock market has been having a tough time of it lately. Down more than 5 percent in just a few trading days, a succession of falls has mirrored the escalation of political scandal. With each passing day, it seems, more and more politicians and top businessmen turn out to be involved in Togentopoli (Bribesville), as the newspapers have nicknamed the scandal involving bribes used to finance the Socialist Party.

Following the resignation of Justice Minister Claudio Martelli, who is under investigation, the market was shaken by rumors that Prime Minister Giuliano Amato himself was about to be indicted. Although the rumors were subsequently denied, a number of foreign investors panicked at the thought of the government's fall and began in reconsider their strategy in Italy. All of a sudden it became apparent that the privatization program, which had been one of the main impulses behind a January rise of 12.5 percent in the Banca Commerciale Italiana (BC1) stock market index, could be

in jeopardy.

The lucrative sinecures in stateowned industry with which government supporters receive their reward will no longer be available if Mr. Amato's privatization program takes place. Nonetheless, opposition to the plan has been muted and has taken place behind the scenes. Italy's politicians are only too aware of the scorn with which

the electorate views them. Tagentopoli has not caused do-mesuc Italian investors to despair. unlike their foreign counterparts. They see it as positive evidence that the door has been opened for re-newal in politics. "What was ac-ceptable for the last 40 years is no longer acceptable," an Italian analyst said. "All the corruption charges are speeding up the process



On this basis, privatization stocks are still interesting. These include telecommunication stocks SIP and Stet, food company SME and banks Banca Commerciale Ita-liana and Credito Italiano.

Francesco Schiavello, deputy head of equity investment at fund managers Romagest, is especially taken with privatization play BCL "Banks in Italy always manage to make money, as it is not a fully liberalized market," he said. "I also think there may be a takeover bid

He sees a further 10 percent rise in the market to year-end. This is despite forecasts for gross domestic product growth of only 0.7 percent in 1993, rising to a measly 1.7 per-cent in 1994. There is a widespread belief among investors that the market has discounted poor results

for the past and current years.
But growth is far from the only problem facing the Italian economy. The ratio of Italy's debt to GDP is over 100 percent, while inflation is forecast at 5.7 percent in 1993 and the lira lies outside the exchange rate mechanism after an ignominious retreat last year.

But Gianni Allavenna, head of research at the Milan broker Inter-10 percent to 15 percent by year-

end, but be notes that political and economic uncertainties remain. Insurance and telecommunications portedly up for sale is Toro, the stock, will continue to Fiat group's insurance company.

The fact of the matter is the fact of the matter in the fact of the fact of the matter in the fact of the fact of the matter in the fact of th outperform the market in the first

of the market due to their heavy preponderance in the BCl index. The largest insurance company in Italy, equals 13.4 percent of the stock market capitalization. Thus, any investor with confirmation in the stock market capitalization. Thus, any investor with confirmation in the stock market capitalization. Thus, any investor with confirmation in the company expects a 15 percent fall in the car market this year, the largest decline since the 1975 off crisis. Chris Moore, Morgan Stanley's Italian analyst, would sell the stock.

"We are worried mainly because

tor. La Sai is involved in vehicle

Which brings us to Fiat, the embodiment of the troubled Italian Insurers are a fundamental part economy. The company expects a the market due to their heavy 15 percent fall in the car market

dence in the market's performance the Italian car market is in the early lire (\$552 million) in disposals, over 1993 is forced to buy Generali.

This is also justified on fundamental factors: The country is still unseen earlier corrections in 1990 or derinsured by European standards 1991. The outlook for sales is bleak. Alhanese, Italian analyst at Stanand the sector as a whole is seeing so there must be additional restruc-

profit growth of more than 10 percent.

Other insurers have an allure because of an added speculative factories.

Other insurers have an allure because of an added speculative factories which are due to be introduced in the last quarter of insurance, which has not been as 1993. But Mr. Moore is not conprofitable as life insurance. It is vinced. "Fiat will introduce the part of the Ligresti group, whose new UNO very gradually in order head has been under investigation, to safeguard quality. It will not go leading to rumors that the owners on sale till the beginning of 1994 will have in sell a few of its compa- and will not be produced at full capacity till much later."

deceased Camillo de Benedetti, a ested in selling companies it condetti. His death means his compa- unit La Rinascente or chemicals your pick.

The fact of the matter is that everything in Italy is up for sale because of the privatization program and industrial restructuring by irouhled companies.

Tire and cables group Pirelli is one of the few companies that has managed to accomplish its plans. The company has raised 850 hillion ranging from shoes to property and its goal of 1 trillion lire by mid-1993 seems reasonable. Giuseppe dard & Poor's MarketScope, recommends it as a long-term buy.

"We like the new management, which has been decisive in restructuring and selling off the diversi-fied products division," Mr. Albanese said. "At current levels we think it is one of the best recovery plays in the industrial sector."

All in all, investing in the Italian, stock market involves one of two scenarios. Either the government La Fondiaria is partly owned by

To make up for problems on the triumphs and the market rises, or the Ferruzzi family and recently vehicle side. First is said to be interested in selling the end of reform and privatization. sim, also expects the market to rise cousin of imancier Carlo de Bene- siders nonstrategic, such as retail and the market collapses. Take

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Business News. More than 2.7 million Americans have opted for the coverage, roughly double the number of a year ago, according to the American Council of Life Insurance. About 150 msurers, including most large U.S. com panies, offer living benefits, offen without an additional premium.

Even those who do not sign up for living benefits when they buy it policy can sometimes get them al-ter they contract a terminal illness: Companies known as "viadicals" will buy life insurance policies from the dying for as little as 50 cents on the dollar.

Regulators are watching these companies closely. Last month, California became the first state in the country to issue licensing pro-

cedures for viadicals. Living benefit programs come in a variety of formats. Insurance mdustry groups and regulators caution consumers to make sure they know what they are buying. For example, some programs pay only a portion of the face value of the policy, say 25 percent, before the policyholder dies. Others pay nearly the full value before death.

Some pay benefits only to the terminally ill. Others offer payous to victims of strokes, heart attacks and other catastrophic illnesses.

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For more information, call Hill Samuel Jersey, Ltd., on (44 534) 604 604.

#### That Expensive Tuscany VIIIa Has Become Slightly Less So

Foreigners seeking Italian property are finding that the recession and the irra's de-valuation last fall have made prices, if not cheap, at least more reasonable. Italian properties are more than 30 percent lower in dollar terms than they were a year ago.

Italian property agents said.
"It's a very good time to be looking if you

lira did not rise anywhere in Italy last year and are not expected to do so this year, so dollar prices have fallen in line with the lira.

Fidelity's Money Funds Get Moody's Top Bisk Rating Fidelity, the U.S. mutual fund giant, has

have dollars or marks," said Lorenzo Ca-

pelli, an agent at American Agency, a real

estate company in Florence, according to

Even in recessions, property prices in Italy

rarely fall, so don't expect to pick up that

Tuscan farm bouse for a song. But prices in

received a top risk rating for its money funds from Moody's, the risk assessment specialists. "We are delighted that Moody's has given us a triple 'A' rating," said Graham Barker, managing director of Fidelity Investment Services, Europe.

"We have \$70 billion under management in money funds, and this boosts our claim to offer something that is not just a sensible alternative to call deposits, but also effectively eliminates risk," he said.

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## Semiconductor Stocks Emerge A Winner After PC Price War

By Conrad de Aenlle

most stock averages to industry." bolders of semiconductor compa-Intel and Advanced Micro Devices, has been strong. have doubled in price, or close to it, since their summer or fall lows.

Poor's semiconductor index rose 61 percent, one of the best showings by an S&P industry sector. That compares with a paltry 4 percent gain for the broad-based 500 index. What got the industry going last

mine the fate of the chip business but which has a capitalization of more than any other product they close to \$24 hillion today, is on the

analyst at Brown Brothers Harritimes. IBM's share price was cut in man. 'Others responded, then half in the second half of 1992, there were additional reductions. while the rest of the market ignored By the end of '92, PC prices were 50 its plight and went on to new highs.

unit demand. An obvious benefi-HE rally that has carried ciary of that was the semiconductor

not been a broad-based semicon- continue growing well into the next nies. Some of the bigger ones, like ductor expansion; nonetheless, it

Translating it into numbers. worldwide demand for microchips For all of 1992, Standard & rose by an estimated 7.8 percent last year, according in the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA). The ligure is expected to increase about 12 percent this year, to \$66

The industry has grown so large summer was a price war in personal that Intel, which few people had computers, sales of which deter-heard of a couple of decades ago verge of taking over the mantle of "In June, Compaq kicked off the market believether from the once-price war, knocking prices down 35 percent," said William Milton, an chines, which has fallen on hard

percent to 60 percent below a year IBM, nevertheless, is the world's earlier. That unleashed a boom in largest maker of semiconductor

The analyst Stephen Leeb recommends intel as one of "the blurecord highs has been esThe jump in orders "continues est of the blue chips . . . solid.
pecially kind to sharethrough today," he added. "It has well-managed companies that will century." He remarks that "no other company is as dominant in so important an industry.

Intel is the new technology hellwether," agreed Richard Freeman. who manages \$500 million in aggressive-growth funds for Shearson Asset Management, "It's the most important stock in the market. If it disappoints, it will have very big repercussions for the stock mar-

That does not seem likely - for now, at least. "The body language we continue to receive is that business is picking up," Mr. Freeman

Indeed, with the PC industry clamoring for chips, profits have expanded at several manufacturers. Higher than projected fourthlast week. Motorola rose from \$45 11,000 pages of text. to more than \$60, then fell back on reports alleging a link between cel-lular telephones, its other main linking IBM with the German manbusiness, and cancer.

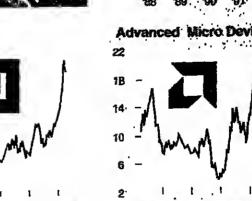
the bigger members of the sector but something of a poor relation tional Semiconductor, and Motor-that analysts often shun in favor of ola with the Dutch electronics com-Intel and others, also reported puny Philips.

Higher profits than expected, but its share price then fell sharply. Some of the U.S. chip industry's sales are analysis it seems continued the U.S. chip industry's sales are analysis, it seems, questioned the overseas. Despite such broad horiquality of those earnings, decided zons, the dependence on PC sales they were not as good as the actual number suggested and cut their of- has analysts worried. ficial opinions of the stock. Sometimes you just can't win. While U.S. companies have al-

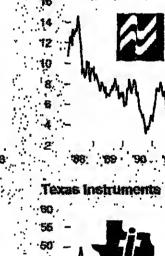
ways been on the vanguard of thip strength in the consumer and intechnology, cooperation with for-

Bloomberg Business News.

Motorola Cashing In On Chips



'92 '93



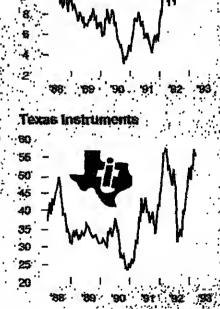
try," Mr. Milton said. "There have the shares still offer good value; for

been numerous quarterly earnings trading-oriented investors, I would

disappointments from Intel Each advise avoiding the shares right

time, Intel's stock price has reacted

**Advanced Micro Devices** 



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usiness, and cancer. ufacturer Siemens and Toshiba of National Semiconductor, one of Japan: AMD with the Japanese concern Fujitsu: Toshiba and National Semiconductor, and Motor-

to drive growth in the chip business "I would like to see strong demand for semiconductors broaden

beyond the PC industry, with more dustrial sectors, and instrumentation," said Mr. Milton. "The expansion is too narrowly based in make me comfortable. If demand for PCs were to slacken appreciably, we would see it in the semiconductor numbers quickly, (although) we haven't seen it yet. The January figures looked very strong."

The SIA reported last week that new U.S. chip orders reached \$2.02 billion in January, a 6,6 percent rise from December and the first month ever that orders topped \$2 hillion. The key book-to-bill ratio - the amount of orders divided by the amount of chips shipped - stood at 1.19, its best reading since 1987. reflecting the strong demand from PC orders.

Despite the immediate strength. "we're beginning to see some signs

that forder) backlogs in the PC in- much dependent on the PC indus- violently. For long-term investors, dustry have leveled off, because of improved product availability, after several months of climbing at the reseller level, which is a shift that we'll have to monitor," advised Andrew Neff, who follows PCs and chips for Bear Stearns. "Demand is rising, but supply seems to be catching up . . . which could fil-ter back in the semiconductor industry after a few months if the trend continues."

He added that this ominous de velopment "is not likely to have any near-term impact because of the current strength."

Most chip companies price and sell their wares as a generic com-modity, a high-tech Brand X, Mr. Neff explained. A few, like Intel. try to stand out from the crowd in what they make and the way they market il.

"For Intel, the growth curves are accelerating due to strong demand for proprietary products, plus a focus on higher-end products," be said. 'They're trying to extend their lead over their competitors. While there's a tremendous amount of intellectual property, other people could copy what they do. What intel wants to do is develop some degree of brand recognition. Because supply seems to be catching up on demand, I'd focus on the companies with proprietary prodtects and not commodity products."

Mr. Milton, however, urges investors to steer clear of Intel. "They have the narrowest product mix and narrowest customer mix," he said, recalling that after the PC boom of 1983 and '84 came the bust of '86 and '87, when "Intel's earnings collapsed."

"It's a class ontfit, but still very

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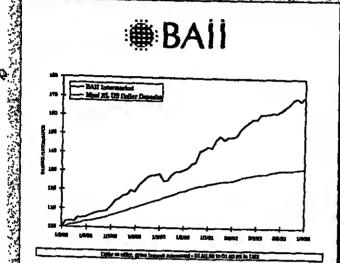
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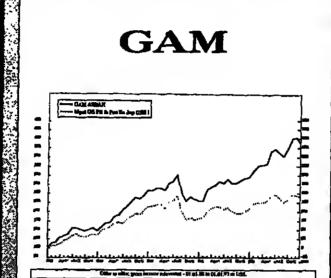
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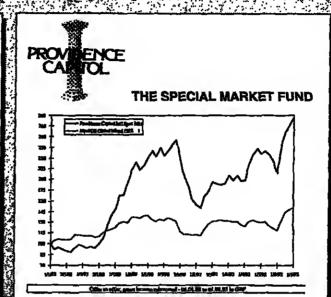
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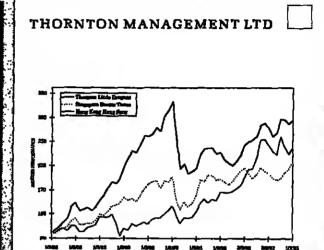


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sively between assets, markets and sectors in pursuit of investment opportunity.

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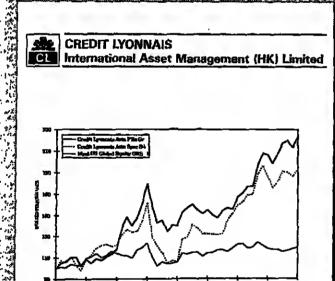
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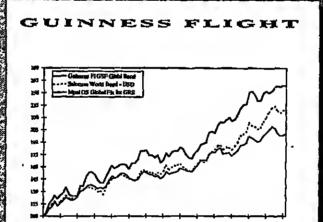
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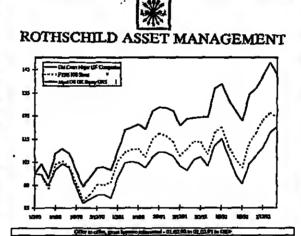
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stocks."

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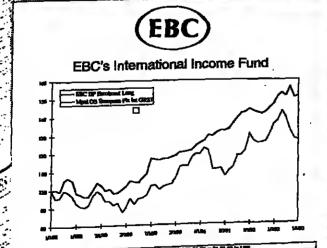
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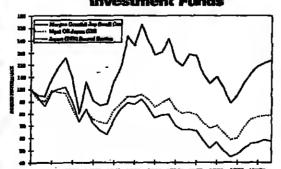


In mid-March the International income Fund (IIF) will offer a new Deutschemark-denominated tranche in addition to the existing, highly successful U.S. Dollar Fund, investing in high quality fixed income investments on a multicurrency basis, the new fund will be seeking to achieve the maximum return in Deutschemark terms. As such it will provide an ideal vehicle to take advantage of falling international interest rates.

The IIF is managed by the EBC Group. This well-established Swiss-based investment company offers e full range of high quality asset management, trust and corporate services via offices in Zurich, Jersey and London.

London.
For more Information on the IIF, including the new Deutschemark tranche or any of the other services provided by EBC, please contact:
Mrs. S. Foord, EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited PO Box 556, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands or telephone: 44 534 36331.





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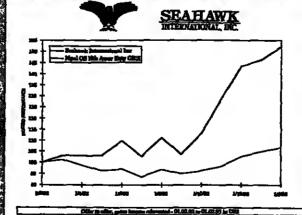
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"Source: Micropal offer to bid, net Income rainvested

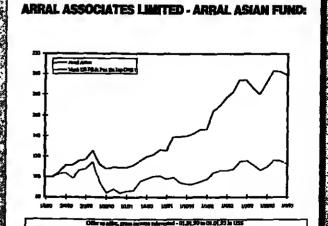


Seahawk International, Inc. is an offshore clons of Hawkeye Partners, L.P., a highly successful United States limited partnership whose General Partner is T. Garic Moran. Hawkeye was formed July 1, 1991 and has enjoyed outstanding performance, returning +70% in 1991 and +63% in 1992. Seehawk, formed on February 1, 1992, returned +46% to investors after fees. Minimum investment amount is \$500,000.

The primary objective of Seahawk is to achieve substantial capital appreciation through an approach of buying and selling U.S. common equities (and their derivatives). The Fund uses trading techniques that include leverage, short sales, options and marketing timing, and trades aggressively. Mr. Moran manages total assets in both funds of over \$70 million.

Seahawk's monthly results are reported to Micropal London, the major international fund database. Out of 158 funds in the North American equities category, Seahawk ranked number one for its performance for the period July 1 through December 31, 1992.

Further Information from: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson (Cayman) Ltd. Tslephons: (809) 949 7942, Fax: (809) 949 8340.



Formed in 1986 by Michael Sofaer, Arral Associates currently manage US\$ 130M principally in two hedge funds, the Arral International Hedge Fund (\$50M) and the Arral Asian Fund (US\$ 80M). The hedging of the Arral Asian Fund, by shorting stocks and derivatives in the Asian stock markets (ex. Japan), has proven to be effective in actieving superior long-term performance as well as very low volatility. Since inception in March 1989, the Fund has been only 70% net long on average and, despite substantial volatility during the period, has experienced few down quarters. The Fund has done particularly well in difficult market conditions when hedging strategies have effectively preserved capital. Moreover, the Fund's style effectively preserved capital. Moreover, the Fund's style of focusing on liquidity driven economies and markets throughout the region has produced unbalanced portfolios which have avoided the worst of the regional markets over the period.

## Page 16 SPORTS BASEB

# A Fighter on Home Ground

# Ivanisevic, His Fans, His Family, and the War

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribune SPLIT, Croatia - They tore off everything?
"Everything but underpants,"

Goran Ivanisevic says. His socks and shoes? "No socks. It was summertime.

They left underpants and shoes." This happened in August, after he had won Croatia's first Olympic medals, a pair of tennis bronzes. He was supposed to have flown directly to Monte Carlo, to prepare for the U.S. Open. He tells the story in his guttural monotone, his eyes gathering to the corners. He decided to fly home to Split, he says, to stay for just one night. "One guy, he said: 'Nice shirt.' I said. 'Here.'"

Off came Ivanisevic's T-shirt, he

says.

"Another guy said, That belt is pretty good." Like a snake, his belt slithered into the swelling mob. They swept him up and tossed him high, over and over — the hands of his country, embracing him, tugging at him, shredding his jeans.

"I said: 'Here, take everything. Just leave me underpants,"

He was raised to be celebrated at airports. His parents went into hock so that it might happen. But this? So soon? They couldn't have guessed how six centuries of family history would galvanize him. For sure, they couldn't predict the war. In his country, fvanisevic is greater than he ever could have imagined, and he hasn't even woo

anything major yet.

"It was 3 o'clock in the morning," he says. "When I came to the airport, there was like 500 people. I never had that before. It was a nice feeling." He is smiling, uncharac-

teristically. "Really great."
A millionaire at 21, a finalist last nummer at Wimbledon, the No. 5 player in the world, Ivanisevic keeps an expensive home in Moote Carlo, with a Mercedes convertible in the garage. He could have stayed there while recuperating from the stress fracture in his right foot that forced his withdrawal last month

from the Australian Open, But he returned home, spending the last three weeks with his girlfriend, Daniela Mihalic, in his one-room apartment here, 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the war zone.

On Monday, Ivanisevic departed Split for Monaco, but only because his coach, Boh Brett, lives there. His foot healed, he has resumed training with the goal of playing on March 1 at Indian Wells, Califor-

Pointing across the sharp hill that protects Split from the oortheast, he says: "Sometime you hear fighting over there. Sometime also somebody in Split get bored and

I try to fight to the last point. I see people fighting here. I want to fight like they're fighting.'

Goran Ivanisevic

shoot his gun in air. If you hear it, don't worry. He just bored."

Ivanisevic's family presence is older than some buildings in this beautiful coastal city of 300,000. For 600 years, his father's side has lived here, working in the vine-yards. In 1939, Ivanisevic's great-grandfather moved his family mto a large house outside the city, to be closer to the vineyards. It so happened, just a short walk down the hill, on a cliff overlooking the Adriatic Sea, were two tennis courts.

"So, I played tennis here," says his father, Srdjan Ivanisevic, sitting on the sunny patio of what has become Tennis Cluh Split. "Before Goran came to the club, my father made him a small basket, and he played hasketball, always basket-ball. Then he saw me playing ten-When he was 7, he forced me to take him to the club. If I played basketball? Then maybe he would have played baskethall."

Goran played basketball and soccer wonderfully. Five times he won the city's scholastic championship in cross-country, withoot training. But the club was nearby and his father, a good player, enrolled him in tennis school. Not until Goran was almost 12 was he able to beat his father in tennis.

"He has something inside which leads him to win." Srdjan Ivanise-vic says. "At first I couldn't under-stand it because I didn't have this thing inside of me. So I began to study it. A person must have talent and he must work hard, but a champion must also have championship abilities, a spirit. No matter who was on the other side, he thought he should win."

Srdjan Ivanisevic was an engi-oeering professor at the local uniocering professor at the local university. His wife, Gorana, was a chemical engineer. (Their daughter they named Srdjana, their son Goran.) Goran's spirit demanded private coaching. It devoured the family's savings. As he grew, his parents began to sell off their belongings. Eventually, they had no longings. Eventually, they had no choice. If Goran were to attend a full-time tennis school in Zagreb. the house would have to be sold. His parents moved into an apartment in a crowded high-rise.

It was a terrific gamble. What if their son had torn his knee? Or if he had fallen out of love with tennis?
"He broke his arm on the court once." Srdjan says. "I didn't think so much about it. If I reasonably had thought about it, I never would

At 16, Goran was signed to a contract by International Management Group. The agency loaned Srdjan \$170,000 for Goran's development, interest-free, but money that nonetheless would have to be repaid someday, somehow. It was at this time that Goran's older sister, while pregnant, was diagnosed with Hodgkins Disease.

her 4-year-old son healthy; Goran is a national treasure, among the best players in the world; and Today her cancer is in remission,



"I wasn't worried," he says. "The

Srdjan Ivanisevic has resigned from the university to help manage joined Srdjan in Monaco. his son's career.

They gave me everything they had, and nobody know I'm going to be so good," Goran Ivanisevic says. In 1991, he stepped into and out of the Top 10. The war was under way. For Il months he could not return home. The phone lines to Croatia were dead. He moved among the tournaments, struggling with his game, unable to contact his

But they found their ways around. His sister's family left Split for a time, and his father joined him in Milan, where Srdjan suf-fered a ruptured Achilles' tendon while playing tennis. He was recu-perating in his son's Monte Carlo apartment when the first Serbian shells struck Split early Nov. 6, sneis struck Sput early 1907, 0, 1991. After several hours, Croatian ships and anti-aircraft guns drove away the attack. Though there has

Ark-Little Rock 67. Louisiana Tel Delaware 51. 76. Howard U. 66 E. Curolina 66. Virginia Tech 49

Fig. International 72, 5E Lac Mississippi Col. 76. Alcorn 54. 63 Stetson 95. Centenary 82, 20T Tulone 75. N.C. Charlotte 70

Butler 74, Dayton 59 Creighton 59, N. Iowa 54 Duguesne 77, Layola, III. 71 Illinois 51, 72, Tutsa 63

New Orleans B4, Lamor 73

SW Missouri St. 71. Drake 67 Wis-Green Bay 76, Wright St. 66 SOUTHWEST

SW Louisland 7th Texas-Pan Am

Virginia 58, Duke 55

escaped aboard a refugee ship and

His family has since returned to Split. Many of Ivanisevic's friends have entered the war. They tell me a lot of bad things, things that are hard to tell — really disgusting things," he says. "The gnys I know fighting, they're all alive. But it's like a lottery was know." like a lottery, you know." Would he be fighting, if not for

"Probably I would go to fight," he says. "You never know what you would do. They call you to fight,

you know." His struggle to win far-away tennis matches might have felt ludi-crous compared with the war at home. Then he discovered that, when he won, he was asked questions about the war. In answering them, he felt better - attacking the Serbs, defending Croatia. He was doing something. "My racket is my gun," he said, over and over.

His racket fired 957 aces last year, including 206 at Wimbledon. He was heard all over the world.

"In the beginning it was tough for me to play," Ivanisevic says. "I come to the court and I'm thinking a lot about the problems at home. I change a lot because of this, and because of Bob [Brett, his coach]. It makes me tougher. I try to fight to the last point. I see people fighting here. I want to fight like they're

In Paris, his warmup suit read, Stop Aggression Against Cro-atia. Before his country was recognized io January 1992 by the European Community, he convinced the ATP Tour to list him not as a Yugoslav, but as a Croat He returned home each time to find more fans, more kids playing ten-

In January 1992, the tournament at Adelaide, Australia, received death threats against Ivanisevic. Policemen escorted him into the stadium and had a car waiting for him at a special exit. To that point he had won only two titles. He might have wined into the background. Instead, he won the tour-

two policemen, I go to the practicing range with them. They show me how to shoot, just for fun. They let me shoot machine gun. It was tough to control, but, oh, nice feeling. All the bullets coming out. I was thinking it nice to have some Serbs standing in front of me." But for the UN troops in their

camouflage uniforms, there is little sign of danger in Split. Yet the dam Peruca, some 60 kilometers to the north, has been threatening to flood its southern valley for several weeks. FIBA, the world basketball federation, has transferred Europecomes home along the same circuitous routes, on the same crowded an games out of the city. Ivanisevic airplanes braved by everyone else.

At times he pleads for intervention from the United States; "Somebody got to do something, or a lot of people going to die." Then he turns around: "Maybe it best ifwe fight face to face with Serbs. We don't want to give them one square meter of our land.".

U.S. ALPINE CHAMPIORSHIPS

SKIING

### Baseball **Awaits** A Budding Super Team

By Mark Maske Washington Part Service

As baseball emerges from a tix-bulent offseason, a few things seem clear about 1993: There is one potential super

team, the Atlanta Braves; the defending World Series champion the Toronto Blue Jays, are capable of repeating, there are a couple of wide-open divisional outlooks, in the NL East and AL West, and there are a pair of expansion franchises, the Florida Marins and Colorado Rockies. Pinchers and catchers are report-

ing to training camps in Florida and Arizona. For the next week, the rest of the players will filter in And spring training, until recently in danger of being wiped out by smother confrontation between owners way. For the first time in months the focus will shift from the Marge Schott controversy and the brown labor war and the workings of the Executive Council in the wake of Fay Vincent's forced resignation as missioner last fall.

Now the focus shifts to Port Charlotte, Florida, and the beginning of Nolan Ryan's 27th — and final — go-around in the bigleagues, for the Texas Rangers; to Scottsdale, Arizona, where \$43.75 million man Barry Bonds won't be wearing Wiffie Mays's number but needs to be a Mays play a like to justify his per-game income of just over \$45,000; and to Cocoa, Flori-

Opening Day unveilings:
But the center of attention for baseball this spring likely will be. West Palm Beach, Florida: There, the Braves will display what's being hailed as one of the best startingpitching corps in history.

A rotation of Tom Glavine, John

Smoltz, Steve Avery, Charlie Leibrandt and Pete Smith would have been enough to make the Braves the favorites to pull off an NL West threepeat — and probably to finally capture a World Series crown

following back-to-back failures.

But then Atlanta signed NL Cy
Young Award winner Greg Maddox as a free agent in December, and suddenly the outcome of this season began to look like a forgone conclusion.

The Blue Jays have some re-Alaska, 1:14.12; S. Krista Schmidters, 1:14.20.

4. Kote Monohan, Colo., (:14.35; 7, Julis Paristen, Maxine, 1:14.73; 9, List Hoser, Colif., 1:14.82; 1t, Susan Lorson, Vi. 1:17.00.

Lory Maries, Colonda, 1:11.53; 2, Tontany Mon. Alaska, 1:11.60; 3, AJ Kith, N.Y.:111.73; 4, Chad Fielscher, Cola., 1:12.36; 5, Marroy Smith, Conoda, 1:12.21; 8, Mike Moker, Alaska, 1:12.91; 9, Chris Puckett, Colo., 1:12.93; 10, Ton Standteiner, Colif., 1:2.94. grouping to do as they gather in Dunedin, Florida, Gone from their championship team are pitches David Cone, Dave Stieb, Ton

pensate, bringing in veteran Pa Molitor to offset the loss of Win field, and Dave Stewart to tak

Cone's place in the rotation. Springtime arrives with jumble - and no clear favorites - in th AL West and NL East. The iw defending champions, the Oaklan Athletics and Pittsburgh Pirate have been basically disassembled

SCOREBOARD LA Cilopers 28 25 510 (312 Golden State 23 30 A34 1772 Sportmento 17 34 333 22½2 THURSDAY'S RESULTS

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13-20 6-9 32, Majerie 8-16 2-3 21, Chambers 8-14

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Westingers
LA Clippers
LA Clippers
Ellison 7-20-3-3 17, Smith 8-15 1-3 17, Steward
6-9-4-3 16; Roberts 9-13-3-6 21, Vaught 8-44-6-46.
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Assists son 81, Los Angeles 69 (Vot Woshipston 24 (Adams 8), Los Angeles 33 (M.Jockson 7).

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7). Portland 24 | Strickland B).

Major College Scores EAST
George Washington 89, SJ. Bonaventure
Hortford 88, Maker 76
Massachusetts 96, Butfalo 67
Mammoutte, N.J. 83, Folirelish Dickinson
New Hampshire 86, Vermont 65, DT
51, Francis, Pa. 80, Long Island U, 74

SW Texas SI. 99, NW Louisiana or Sam Houston St. 97, N. Texas 89 Stephen P.Austin 86, Texas-Aringtor Texas-El Paso 77, San Diego St. 60 WEST Artzono 116. Artzona St. 80 Arizono 116. Arizono 31. 74
Cal St.-Fullerion & Fresno St. 74
Cal St.-Fullerion & Long Beach St. 61
Californio 86. Southern Cal 83. OT
Gonzaga 49. San Dieso 67
Arizona 54. N. Arizona 46 New Mexico 82. Hawall 5 Oregon 85. Washington 70 Oregon S1. 59. Washington Pocific U. 72. Utah S1. 62

HOCKEY NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE

U.S. ALPINE CHAMPIORSHIPS
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MOMEN'S DOWNHILL

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seconds; 7, Edith Toys, Colif., 1:16.18; 3, Picobo Street, Idaho, 1:16.11; 4, Meson, Genety,
Alaska, 1:16.12; 5, Kristo Schmidtneer, Mass.,
1:16.21. THURSDAY'S RESULTS 8 2 3-5 1 1 2-4 Sknason (24) 2 Tik-Dima (23), Claier (8), Saraseon (24) & Fac-ien (10); Musien (18), Stevens (65) & Francis I, Shoks on goul—Echnoniun (on Barrando) 12—28. Philisburgh (on Ranford) 12-1 (-13—36. St. Louis 1 0 2-4
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Brown (16); King (29), Multen (12), Shots on
gaol—St. Louis (on Fitzpatrick) 7-9-6-22,
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Chicago Granato (27), Rychel (5); Rutatio (13), Che-llos (15), Rosnick (33) 2, Gitbert (12), Goulet (19), Larroer (33), Shels on soci—Los Angeles (19), Larroer (33), Shels on soci—Los Angeles | on Belfour) 7-8-12--27. Chicoso | on Knick | 17-16-13--46. Philodelphia

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Vanceever 1 1 8-2 Pasionski | 131, Dinean (23) 23 Kron (5), Bure (48). Shets on goal—Philodelphia (on Whitmore) 7-3-11--21. Vanceuver (on Seder-strom) 9-9-12--30.

### CRICKET

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL West Indies vs. Paidston Is Dorbon, South Africk West Indies; 268-5 (50 overs) Pokiston: (44 all out (46.5 overs)

Indies won by 124 runs. THIRD TEST ledic vs. England, First Da



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### **PEANUTS**

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YOU















### CALVIN AND HOBBES







WHOA, THAT CAN'T BE GOOD

FOR THE TASTE OF THE SOOP

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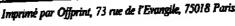
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REX MORGAN









# حبكنا من الاحل

# SPORTS BASKETBALL

# They're Getting Cavalier About **Beating Duke**

Remember how Duke sent panes of fear through opponents? No

The other teams in the Atlantic Coast Conference have lost their awe of the two-time defending national champions. Virginia appar-eatly, has overcome the inferior feeling most emphatically, as it dis-played Thursday night in a 58-55 victory over the seventh-ranked Blue Devils in Charlottesville, Virginia. No. 23 Virginia also beat Duke oo Duke's home court at Durham, North Carolina, earlier

The Cavaliers, 16-5 overall and 8-4 in the ACC, took sole posses-

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL

sion of fourth place and pushed Duke, 19-5, 7-5, into the league's second division.

"Sure, it's better when they're the two-time defending national champions," said Virginia's Cory Alexander, who had 20 points and shut down Blue Devils star point guard Bobby Hurley. "But it doesn't win us any championships, and nobody's going to come in here and lay down for us because we beat Duke."

Especially when the Cavaliers beal an undermanned Duke. The Blue Devils were without leading scorer Grant Hill, who has a sprained toe.

'I hope that Grant gets back so that in time we can develop contiouity." coach Mike Krzyzewski said after his team lost back-toback games for the first time since 1990. Wake Forest beat Duke in its previous game. "I think it's evident that we're not as deep a team that people might think."

Hurley scored in single digits for only the second time this season, finishing with eight points and six

· gurnovers. Thomas Hill had 14 points, but none in the last 16 minutes, and Marty Clark, who started in place of Grant Hill, took four shots and

missed them all. Virginia was no world-beater. however, which kept matters close. Hill actually missed a 3-pointer at the buzzer that would have fied it. "I don't think I've ever felt as

good about an offensive perfor-

#### First Nordic Combined For Japan's Ogiwara

FALUN, Swedeo - Kenji Ogiwara won Japan's first-ever individual world championship title in the Nordie combined on Friday. The 23-year-old Ogiwara, who had won the ski jumping portion on Thursday, held off two Norwegians in the 15-kilometer (9.25-mile) freemance as ugly as that," said coach Jeff Jones, whose Cavaliers shot 36.8 percent

Arizona 116, Arizona St. 80: In Tucson, Arizona, the No. 4 Wildcats applied a pressure defense to stifle the 3-point gumners from Ari-zona State and extend the nation's

longest winning streak to 16.
Utah 87, Air Force 61: In Salt Lake City, Utah, the No. 12 Utes easily grounded the Falcons behind star Josh Grant, who had 15 points and 15 rebounds. Utah, 20-3 and 13-1 in the Western Athletic Conference, is 13-0 at home.

Tulane 75, North Carolina-Charlotte 70: In New Orleans, No. 18 Tulane, 19-4 and 8-1 in the Metro Conference, held off Charlotte at the free throw line in the second half after going almost eight minutes without a field goal. Pointer Williams, who scored six points on foul shots during that stretch, made his only 3-point basket to stop the cold streak.



Sam Perkins of the Lakers trying, with limited success, to get by Kevin Duckworth of the Blazers during Portland's 105-103 victory.

Larry Johnson

Michael Jordan

Shaquille O'Neal

Brad Daugherty

Joe Dumars

Larry Nance

Detlef Schrempi

Charles Barkley

Clyde Drexler

David Robinson

Karl Malone

John Stockton

Sean Elliott

Tim Hardaway

Danny Manning

Hakeem Olaigwon

Mitch Richmond-x

Chris Mullin-x

Terry Porter

Shawn Kemp

Dominique Wilkins

Mark Price

### Celtics Can't Find the Hoop In a Record 29-Point Half

The proud Boston Celtics, win-ners of a record 16 National Bas-ketball Association titles, are any-

thing but these days. "It's an embarrassment," center Robert Parish said after Boston established a franchise low by scoring just 29 points in the first half of a 119-84 loss Thursday night to the

Houston Rockets in Houston. "It doesn't get much worse than that," Parish said. "If it does, I don't want to see it."

The Celtics trailed 45-29 at the half, scoring just eight in the sec-ond period. That erased the record of 30 points they scored in the first half against Milwaukee on Nov. 13,

Houston, which shot a franchisebest 68.5 percent two nights earlier isn't ready to rest on any laurels." in a 149-111 rout of Philadelphia, canned 58 percent of its shots against Boston. The Celtics shot 38

Carl Herrera scored a careerhigh 18 points to lead seven Houston players in double figures. Hakeem Olajuwon had 14 points and got 15 rebounds.

Olajuwon, who heads for Salt Lake City to play in Sunday's All-Star

"We played well, especially on defense. The key is keeping it this way, feeling good about ourselves,"

That won't be easy for the Celtstyle cross country race to win in 46 ics, and coach Chris Ford has oo "There's nothing 1 can do right the NBA's all-time leading 3-point now with three days off," he said. shooter. "I like my teammates to "But I made my little speech after feel confident I can hit the big

This is a business and they are being paid a lot of money to perform well, and we didn't do that

Suns 131, Hawks 119: In Phoenix, Arizona, the Suns came within a victory of tying a franchise record

**NBA HIGHLIGHTS** 

by winning their 18th consecutive home game.
Charles Barkley got his 14th career triple-double with 25 points,

16 rebounds and 12 assists. Although the Suns' 38-10 record is the best in the league, Barkley "We haven't accomplished any-thing at this moment," he said. "I don't think the first half of the season was a fluke, but we have to come out ready to play" after the

ning for us." The Suns will try to win 19 in a row at home for the third time in "It was a good way to end the their existence when they play host

two-game road trip. Spurs 103, 76ers 98: In San Antonio, the Spurs won their 15th in a row at home.

James Worthy scored 26 and passed the 15,000-point mark for his career, but the Lakers couldn't row at home.

tying four 3-point shots in the and Clyde Drexler. fourth quarter on his way to 24 The latter scored. points for the surging Spurs. in the decisive rally, including two
"I like the ball down the stretch free throws that tied the game at

BUSINESS

The Spurs have won nine of their last 10 games and 24 of 28 since John Lucas took over as coach.

David Robinson added 19 points and 13 rebounds for the Spurs. Hersey Hawkins' 33 points led Philadelphia, which lost for the eighth time in nine games.

Jazz 105, Bucks 94: In Milwaukee. Utah showed its muscle on the road, winning for the fourth time in its last five games as a visitor,

Karl Malone had 26 points and John Stockton 20 points and 11 assists as the Jazz used two secondhalf spurts to beat slumping Mil-

Blue Edwards, who came to the Bucks with Eric Murdock in a trade last summer that sent Jay Humphries and Larry Krystkowiak to the Jazz, led Milwankee with 25 points. All-Star break. "Teams will be gun-Trail Blazers 105, Lakers 103: In

Portland, Terry Porter's driving layup with 27 seconds to go provided the winning points as Portland 3:23.

Dale Ellis made a club record- hold off a late rally led by Porter McKey scored a season-high 30 The latter scored 20 points, eight

SuperSonics 131, Warriors 116: riors this season. Golden State's fn Oakland, Scattle's Derrick three-game winning streak ended McKey scored a season-high 30 despite a season-high eight players

points on 12-of-16 shooting to lead reaching double figures.

The Warriors were led by Sar-Ricky Pierce added 25 points unas Marciulionis with 26 points, and Eddie Johnson 22 for the Son-

### An All-Star Team With an Oddly **Dreamy Look**

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah -While it's not exactly a Dream Team reunion, Michael Jordan and Scottie Pippen might rub their eyes and remember steamy Monte Carlo when they take the court in win-

try Utah on Sunday.

The entire starting linear for the Western Conference in the NBA Allwestern Contenence in the NAA All-Star game consists of players from the U.S. Olympic team. Starters for-dan and Pippen, plus reserve center Patrick Ewing, are the only Eastern Conference All-Stars who played for the United States in the Olympics the United States in the Olympics.
U.S. Olympians absent from the

All-Star game are Larry Bird and Magic Johnson, who retired; rookie Christian Laettner, and Chris Mullin. Mullin was selected as a West reserve, but won't play because of injury.

Because Jordan and Pippen are averaging a combined 78 minutes for Chicago, neither is looking forward to a repeat of the intensity of those epic pre-Olympic practices in Monte Carlo seven months ago.

"It's an opportunity, but honestly, I'd like to get some rest," Jordan said. But with first-time All-Stars Shaquille O'Neal and Larry Johnson in the East starting lineup, Jor-dan added, "There might be some nervousness. Scottie and I are established, so some of the scoring

responsibility will fall to us." "I don't want to play a whole lot," Pippen said. "But with all the young players on our side. Michael and may have to do a lot of the scoring."

Eleveo-time All-Star Isiah Thomas also will start for the East, while the West has Olympians David Robinson at center, Charles Barkley and Karl Malone at forward and guards John Stockton and Clyde Drexler,

"There's oo pressure to win or lose," Robinson said, "f look at this as a vacation because of the players I'll be playing with."

with little letup, the Dream Teamers might be excused for sounding a little tired. And while deserving of All-Star status, the weariness is showing up in the statistics.

Counting Mullin, eight of the nine Olympic All-Stars have lower shooting percentages than last season. Six of those — Jordan, Pippen, Ewing, Robinson, Barkley and Drexler — are down more than 0.25. Stockton and Mullin have negligible drops.

In 1988, the last year collegians and NBA draftees made up the Olympic team, many of them sustained season-coding injuries. Many critics of bringing the NBA into the Olympics suggested this would happen again, robbing the

NBA of its biggest stars.

Malone said he was aware of this criticism and has made a point of countering it.

"I feel 1 had to get myself up more than 1 ever did before," he said. "Twe said to myself that I'd never use fatigue as an excuse."

Mullin played several games de-spite a sprained thumb on his nonshooting hand, then reinjured it on Feb. 4. Drexler missed nine games after trying for several weeks to play on sore knees, and Ewing sed some time with an hyperextended right knee. Otherwise, the Olympians have been healthy.

■ Ruling in Johnson Suit

A judge threw out part of a lawsuit accusing Magic Johnson of infecting a woman with the AIDS virus, ruling Johnson wasn't obliged to tell her of his previous sexual experiences, The Associated Press reported from Kalamazoo, Michigan,

The \$2 million lawsuit filed in October claims Johnson either knew he was infected or should have told the unidentified woman that he ran a high risk of having the After 17 months of basketball virus when they had sex in 1990.

### Olympic Muscle Beach?

RIO DE JANEIRO -Skimpy "sunkinis" and mirror sunglasses may soon be part of the Olympic Games if the unlikely sport of beach volleyball

Juan Antonio Samaranch, head of the International Olympic Committee, has joined the ball, a sport where critics say a good tan is as vital as ability.

Samaranch and a 13-man committee spent last weekend on Copacabaña beach watching the Brazilian leg of the world beach volleyball championship.

Samaranch said he would do all he could to persuade the IOC to accept the sport, in instead of the conventional six. "It deserves to be in the Olympic Games, if not in Atlanta then in the year 2000," he said. The sport is played principalby bronzed fitness fanatics

from California and Brazil. The women wear sunkinis, or modified bikinis, and most players cultivate their own style. At the tournament here, one

French male pair caught the eye with their collection of flowery

The Brazilian pair Monica and Adriana launched the identical twins look, wearing matching uniforms and using match-

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#### DAVE BARRY

### A Few Corrections

myself on my accuracy. I do not report idle speculation or gossip. Let's say I happen to hear a rumor The panelists consumed a variety that Vice President Gore likes to of MREs; then, using a 10-point relax by putting live spotted owls through a Salad Shooter. I am not going to just haul off and write a statement like that in the newspaper. I am going to follow the procedure used by top journalism professionals, which is to write: "Vice President Gore REPORTEDLY likes to put live spotted owls through a Salad Shooter." That way you, the reader, will have "just the facts" and can draw your own conclusion about this issue.

The point is that I have high journalism standards, and that is why today I am so upset that I am tempted to commit suicide by drinking vending machine coffee. Because it turns out that some of my recent columns contained FACTUAL ERRORS. Yes. These' errors were spotted by vigilant readers who took time out to write. and so today I want to "set the record straight" on certain matters. 1. MONTANA IS NOT

NORTH OF CANADA.
Actually, I oever said that Montana is DEFINITELY north of Canada. What I said, in a column about a trip to Montana, is that it is " north of Canada. This resulted in a stern letter from reader Lena Anderson, who states: You must be one of the uneducated young that never cracked a ge-ography." She sent me TWO maps of the United States, and I am embarrassed to say that they clearly show that Montana is not north of Canada at all. It is north of ICELAND. Sorry!

2. MILITARY FOOD TASTES

GOOD. You may recall the cohmn I wrote after my wife and son and dogs and I conducted a taste test involving the Meal Ready to Eat (MRE), a U.S. Army tactical food concept. Our conclusion was that the MRE was the ideal food for certain military situations, mostly involving captured enemy spies ("Perhaps you would like some of this BEEF STEW?" "NO! I'LL

TALK!"). Apparently this column aroused the dander of Captain Bryan Dion. who is in charge of army recruiting

M IAMI — As the more than in southern Oregon. Captain Dion contacted his local newspaper, the this column are well aware, I pride Eugene, Oregon, Register Guard, which conducted a taste test of its own, with a six-person Taste Panel.

rating scale, they all died. No, seriously, the panel gave the MREs a rating of 8.1 on the taste scale. This is clearly a scientific result, because it contains a decimal point. So I am forced to conclude that I have been mistaken about MREs: They taste wonderful, and if the army happens to have a few extra tons of these culinary treats stacked up in warehouses, it should deliver them, perhaps via large air force bombers, to Oregon, which is just north of

3. THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS DOES NOT ENDORSE

BULL SCROTUMS. My annual Holiday Gift Guide for 1992 included, among other gift suggestions, a genuine bull scrotum, which looks sort of like a hairy handbag and is sold by Goode Company Barbeque in Houston, Texas (a nation located near Tulsa, Oklahoma). The Gift Guide included the following statement: "Don't be fooled by cheap imitations. This is the only bull scrotum endorsed by the League of Women Voters and the Reverend Pat Robertson."

This is inaccurate. I have here a letter from reader Howard J. Smith, who writes: "Both my wife and I are proud members of the LWV and resent your using its name. Bluntly, I find your remarks to be denigrating, uncalled for and insulting. Further, by tacitly associ-ating the LWV with Pat Robertson, you have added guili-by-association to your offenses."

So, for the record: The League of Women voters does NOT endorse bull scrotums or engage in any other activity that would detract from its mission, which is the worldwide distribution of Amway products.

In conclusion, let me express my gratitude to the readers who pointed these errors out, and I invite any other reader who finds an error in my columns to please contact me: David Broder, c/o The New York Times, 12345 12345th St., Washington, D.C. 12345, Thank you, and your fly is down.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

# A Mixed Salad With the First Folk Singer

By Jon Pareles New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Judy Collins advanced on her visitor, long, gleaming knife in hand. She was wearing a tawny velvet dress and, over it, an apron. "Do you like garlic?" she asked. "Wonderful!" She began to chop with a double-time wrist action that bespoke long experience at the cutting board.

"Garlic is a very good thing to have under all condi-tions," she said, moving on to onions. "I always imagined that garlic doesn't smell on me. I like to keep to that

Collins, the unofficial First Folk Singer, was whipping up a little lunch in the narrow kitchen of her apartment in Manhattan, a comfortable home with river views and paintings that fill nearly every bit of wall space. Collins had grilled a chicken and baked potatoes. She was tossing a salad of multicolored greens with a basil-oil dressing; the potatoes would get a warm topping of onions and shiitake mushrooms. Garlic was in the salad dressing, was rubbed on the salad bowl and was mixed with the omions.

"I've discovered," she said as the shiitakes sizzled, "that all you need to make life really pleasant, at some moments anyway, is some onions, some mushrooms, some oil, a little garlic and a short memory."

But for the moment, Collins, 53, was enjoying the But for the moment, Collins, 53, was enjoying the benefits of long memories. In the 1992 presidential primary campaign, Bill Clinton let it be known that Collins ranked high among his favorite singers; he told People magazine that the album he would save if his house were burning down would be Collins's "Colors of the Day," a compilation released in 1972. And he let it be known that Chelsea Clinton was named for "Chelsea Morning," a Joni Mitchell song that Collins recorded in 1969.

It's not that I ever went away," Collins said, pouring Perrier and sitting down to eat. She reuninded her guest that she had toured and recorded throughout the 1970s and 1980s; that her autobiography, "Trust Your Heart," was published by Houghton Mifflin in 1987, concurrent with an album of the same name. "But this is a kind of the trust of the same name." But this is a kind of the trust of the same name. "But this is a kind of the trust of the same name." global memory starter. People all know you and love you, and then suddenly they know you and love you right oow. They look at you on the street in a very different way. Everybody kind of catches up, and goes: 'Oh, right! You're still here — and not only that, you're working harder than ever.'"

Collins has had numerous ups and downs since the 1960s, including battles with alcoholism, allergies, hepatitis and bulimia that are discussed in her autobiography. Her son, Clark Taylor, the offspring of an early marriage, committed suicide last year in his early 30s, a topic she woo't discuss. But she has survived the vaparies of a recording business that made her a star in the 1960s and 1970s, nearly ignored her in the 1980s and may be coming around to hear her anew.

Her last album, "Fires of Eden," was released in 1990 by Columbia Records. It was a largely forgettable soft-rock collection, though it did include Collins's own "Blizzard," an impressionistic song with rich Debussy-like harmonies. After the album sold poorly, Columbia dropped her. She has now signed with Gelfen Records, where her first project will be an album of Bob Dylan songs. She also tours constantly,

While her pristine soprano seems to hark back to some rural Eden, Collins is oo folk purist. In the early 1960s, she made her name performing traditional folk songs. But with her classical piano training and the example of her

"I went to see my friend Bruce Langhome, a guitarist, with her classical piano training and the example of her



Singer Judy Collins: Politics, books, garlic and song.

father, Chuck Collins, a pop singer, Collins didn't stick to the folk repertory. "I was thinking Debussy and Chopin when everybody was thinking Pete Seeger," she said. "And I was raised on people like Rodgers and Hart, which my father sang to make a living. He was a great singer, and he always chose wonderful songs."

Collins, too, developed a reputation for picking songs well. As early as 1964, she began expanding her repertory to what she calls "written songs" by the likes of Bob Dylan. By the late 1960s Collins was using orchestras as well as her lone guitar and was gathering songs from new writers like Randy Newman and Leonard Cohen, from the theater, from European cabaret and from any place else that sounded promising. Her 1967 hit, "Both Sides Now," was by Joni Mitchell, then unknown.

Collins was also beginning to write songs herself, beginning with the render vows of "Since You Asked." "I wrote it because Leonard challenged me," Collins said, her beaconlike blue eyes flashing at the recollection. "He had given me 'Suzanne' and 'Dress Rehearsal Rag,' and he said ere was no reason I shouldn't be writing my own songs. I had never even tried.

I'm going to go out on the porch and I want you to look at these notebooks and tell me if there's anything even worth thinking about in here. My heart was in my mouth as I turned my soul over to this man. I came back in, and he said. No, I don't think I see anything here. But why don't you try going back home and writing a series of songs about a relationship? Write five songs about the beginning, the middle and the end. I did, and 'Since You

Asked was the first." Collins had two unlikely hits in the 1970s: a 1970 version of "Amazing Grace" that sold a million copies and, in 1975, one of the first pop renditions of Stephen Sondheim's "Send in the Clowns." She has been accompanied by humpback whales and rock hands, by huge choruses and her own solo piano. "I wasn't meant to just sing many versions of Both Sides Now," she said. "It has always been, how do I get to what's really me? It's been a struggle with record companies, it's been a struggle with myself, it's been a struggle with getting permission somehow to do it."

Although Collins doesn't sing protest songs, she has followed the route of many performers who came of age in the 1960s by playing innumerable benefits for candidates and causes. She met the president-to-be in 1991, when she was performing at a conference on women's issues in Chautanqua, New York. He and his wife came backstage after the concert. "You can always tell the difference

between people who are there just for business and those people who really love the music," Collins said.

They met again in June 1992, when by coincidence both Collins and the Clintons were staying at the Miramar hotel in Santa Monica, California, Clinton invited her for conversation, and she brought along her sister, her 10-year-old niece and her 8-month-old nephew. "It was about a half-hour of just laughing and talking and crying," she said. "I didn't really have to talk policy with him because he's for all the things I'm for: all the women's issues, all the

Collins performed for Clinton campaign fund-raisers, working especially on getting out the women's vote. And in January she sang for her candidate's pre-inauguration concert. I don't think I was ever on the Mall before concert. In don't himk I was even the the shall better careful to protest something that was going on in the government." Collins said. "Although one always feels wonderful about being part of a unified protest, there's something very satisfying about being there when your candidate won. And I'm a person who used to want to throw things at the television set when certain presidents

With the president as her press agent, Collins is not letting her momentum slacken. "This year there are going to be a few things that I want to get into place," she said briskly, her voice lilting toward a businessike pitch. There's a "Best of Judy Collins" concert video to be sold. via television that includes, she said, "a new version of 'Chelsea Morning' and new live versions of the classics." There's a Christmas album, which has to be finished by the end of May. There's a song book that will bring together Collins's own songs, and perhaps an album of her performances of them. She's also thinking of making an album of cowboy songs and one of Sondheim songs. And then there's her novel.

"It's about sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll," she said.
"People are going to think I'm a wilder girl than I am. Having written autobiography for a long time, it was a great treat to be sprung from the facts and be able to write fiction." Clintons Don't Make Best-Dressed List - Yes

Pamela Harranan, the leading Democratic Party hostess, is on the 1993 Best Dressed list, but Hillary Rodham Cinton didn't make it The fashion publicist Fles bert, who started the poll in 1941, said the first lady wasn't noming ed to be voted on by 400 fishion press and professionals because it too soon. But she might make it next year. She has a new sense of herself, a new consciousness of he appearance." President Bill Chate also was not on the list, but John R Kennedy Jr., assistant district at tomey in New York, was Among those on the women's list were the opera singer Jessye Norma, the New York socialite Amanda Bia den and Mary Robinson, the presdent of Ireland.

Ross Perot has something army about a new "Sesame Street" che-acter. H. Ross Parrot. "Number one, the nose is too small," said the former presidential candidate of ABC's "Good Morning America". "Number two, it's not a real Teas accent — we've got to help him there. Number three, my handy loves it, my grandchildren love it Number four, the Birds of the World organization is up in arm about it." 

The search for a design for Gammany's parliament in Berlin has been narrowed to three architectures. been narrowed to three architects. Sir Norman Foster of Britain, P. d. Brufa of the Netherlands and the Spanish-boan Sanfago Chianan. The Berlin architect Axed Schales won the competition for the ownid design of government building to flank the Reichstag.

. . The rapper Marky Mark has apologized for racial violance deing back to his early teens. The ?!ing back to his early teeth. He li-year-old rapper, whose full times in Mark Wahlberg, was in Hayai, but he issued an apology for the racial incidents and headed off a New York rally against him by own rights activists. I am truly sony. was a teenager and interioring when I did these things, he said "But that's no excuse."

> INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFTED Appears on Pages 6 & 17.

#### WEATHER

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### **BOOKS**

#### ALADDIN'S PROBLEM

By Ernst Junger. Translated from the German by Joachim Neugroschel. 136 pages. \$19. Eridanos Library/Marsilio.

Reviewed by Thomas McGonigle

AT 97, Ernst Junger is one of Germany's and Europe's most distinguished writers. În a long and adventurous life Junger has been able to fulfill two-thirds of the famous prescription of Baude-laire: "There are but three beings worthy of respect: the priest, the warrior and the poet. To know, to

kill and to create Even before the first World War. Junger had run away from his conventional middle-class family and served in the French Foreign Legion. During WWI itself he foughtfour years for Germany in the trenches and was wounded seven times. Two of his books about his wartime experiences have been translated as "The Storm of Steel" and "Copse 125." The first of these is a celebration of the exhilaration that Junger experienced during combat while leading a unit of shock troops. "It was," he writes, "a good and strenuous life and the war for all

its destructiveness, was an incomparable schooling of the heart." After the war Junger studied biology and pursued entomological research and published a oumber of books foretelling the rise of an inhuman technological society and the death of both the individual and of personal heroism. Recalled to the army at the outbreak of World War II, he served ootably in Paris, where he was a sort of unoffi-

cial liaison between the German Army and French intellectuals. After the war, the novelist refused to submit to any Allied denazification procedure on the grounds that he

had never been a Nazi. In the years since then Junger has published a shelf of books: a series of visionary novels, an extensive diathat is a perennial best-seller in France, entomological research papers, volumes of travel writings, and even a book of recounting his experiences under LSD.

In the newly translated "Alad-din's Problem," first published in 1983, Friedrich Baroh, disguised scion of an aristocratic German family, delivers a monologue about the aftermath of World War II in Poland: Baroh is drafted into the Polish army, rises quickly and then defects to the West where he goes to university, marries and takes a

position in his uncle's fuoeral parfor. After a visit to the cemetery at Verdun, Baroh conceives the idea of a vast mausoleum, to be built in Turkey, to provide a resting place for all the world's restless dead. And Aladdin's problem? Junger

reminds us, "Aladdin's lamp was made of pewter or copper, perhaps merely clay." Through its power "he could put up palaces or wipe out cities overnight... The lamp guaranteed dominion as far as the frontiers of the traveled world from China to Mauritania, Aladdin preferred the life of a minor despot Our lamp is made of uranium. It establishes the same problem: pow-

er streaming toward us titanically." Thomas McGonigle, the author of ue" and "The "Going to Patchog Corpse Dream of N. Petkov," wrote this for The Washington Post.

#### BLACK-HISTORY NOTABLES By Bert H. Kruse 47 Surrealism 80 Doughboys. predecessor 49 Telamon 50 Course for

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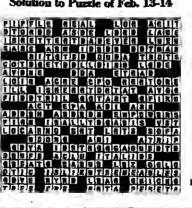
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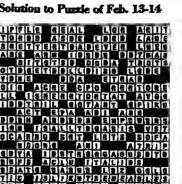
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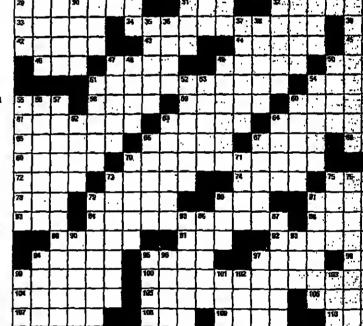
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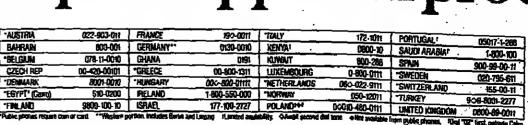
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